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18 AUGUST 1986

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SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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ANGOLA

DOS SANTOS CONGRATULATES KAMPUCHEAN LEADER

MB172051 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 17 Jul 86

[Message from Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and President of the People's Republic of Angola, to Heng Samrin, secretary general of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the party's founding--date of message not given]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade: On behalf of the Angolan people, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee, and on my own behalf, I have the honor to express our warmest congratulations to the Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP], and, through you, to the militants and people of Kampuchea on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the founding of your party.

On marking this date of great historical significance, we identify ourselves with the joyous KPRP militants and the heroic people of Kampuchea whose unselfish efforts to build a new society, free from exploitation and humiliation, has won the respect and admiration of progressive and peace-loving forces worldwide.

We salute you for your major achievements and we are convinced that, under the guidance of KPRP wisely led by Heng Samrin, new victories will be achieved by the Kampuchean people. We wish you on this occasion the best of success in consolidating the already achieved gains in your gigantic task to build a fatherland of social progress and well-being for the Kampuchean people.

With highest consideration,

[Signed] Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

/6662

CSO: 3400/307

ANGOLA

MPLA PARTY OFFICIAL ON THREATS, OIL PRICE DROP

MB121235 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Excerpt] Today in Castanheira de Pera, the provisional capital of Cunene Province in Huila Province [as heard], Comrade Venancio Jacinto Chipoupa, MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for administration and finance, presided over a rally to enlighten the people on the country's present economic and financial situation. Addressing the displaced residents of the heroic Cunene Province, Comrade Venancio Chipoupa recalled the guidelines of the party Political Bureau, issued shortly after the drastic fall in oil prices on the international market, which called for observing fiscal austerity measures and increasing production so that all sectors may contribute to increasing foreign exchange earnings.

[Begin Chipoupa recording] At present; and since the second party congress, our country has experienced a difficult situation in the political, military, economic, and social fields. Furthermore, direct imperialist threats against our country as well as its increasing interference in our internal affairs are assuming increasingly dangerous proportions as part of attempts to destabilize the People's Republic of Angola politically, economically and militarily.

We are witnessing at the moment a policy of state terrorism backed by the most reactionary American circles, an increase in direct military operations by racist South Africa against the People's Republic of Angola, the multifaceted support provided by South Africa to the UNITA puppet gangs, and political and diplomatic maneuvers and pressures to publicly upgrade the political status of renegade Jonas Savimbi in order to include him in the solution of southern African problems. [end recording]

[Announcer] Comrade Jacinto Chipoupa, a MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee member, also said in his address in Castanheira de Pera, in Huila Province, that a difficult economic situation exists worldwide due to the fall in oil prices. He spoke about the consequences for Angola of the more than fifty percent fall in oil prices.

[Begin Chipoupa recording] This implies necessarily a revision in our foreign exchange budget. This situation has jeopardized the implementation of

some plans of the second party congress. In view of this serious situation, and because of the economic difficulties for the Angolan economy, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee Political Bureau decided to carry out a series of fiscal austerity measures concerning spending and controlling foreign exchange expenses. This, comrades, implies that with a reduction in imports, we will experience some shortages. We will experience a shortage of industrial and other goods. This means, comrades, that we should not rely only upon imported products. Cunene Province is very well known for its wealth in the livestock and agricultural fields. Despite the criminal actions waged by the South African racists against the people of this province, we noted the militant goodwill of the people and their work in the production sector.
[end recording]

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CSO: 3400/307

ANGOLA

BRIEFS

COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH BULGARIA--The visit to Angola by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, ended officially this morning with the signing of a number of documents after 2 days of talks. The Bulgarian and Angolan governments agreed to a program of economic, scientific, technical, trade, and cultural cooperation to be implemented between 1986 and 1990. The accord also [words indistinct] the joint commission and a loan accord. [Words indistinct] these government accords were signed by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, for Bulgaria, and Maria Mambo Cafe, minister of state for social and economic affairs, on behalf of the Angolan Government. A cooperation accord between the MPLA-Labor Party and the Bulgarian Communist Party was also signed by Alfonso van Dunem, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee secretary for external relations, and Georgi Yordanov, the deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 5 Jul 86 MB] /6662

GOVERNMENT TO DISBAND DIAMANG--The Angolan Government has decided to disband the state-owned Diamond Mining Company, Diamang, which has been running the country's diamond fields. The company was Angola's second largest currency earner at the time of independence 11 years ago. Our correspondent in Lisbon reports that successive years of accumulated deficits have Diamang beyond any possible recovery. He said a combination of mismanagement and activities by the UNITA movement had forced the company's downward slide. Large-scale diamond smuggling had been another contributing factor. The MPLA government owns 77 percent of the shares in the consortium and the De Beer's company of South Africa also had a stake in it. The Angolan Government plans to divide the diamond fields in the northern and central parts of the country into claims and allow specialized foreign companies to mine and market the diamonds. [Text] Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0915 GMT 4 Jul 86 BK] /6662

MINISTER MEETS BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT--Angolan Minister of Foreign Trade Ismael Martins, who is currently on an official visit to Brazil, was received by Brazilian President Jose Sarney in Brasilia yesterday, according to ADN. Ismael Martins is carrying a message from Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, to the Brazilian president, Jose Sarney. According to the same source, shortly after the audience, the Angolan foreign trade minister spoke

of the steps made by Brazil in its foreign policy and expressed satisfaction with the existing relations between the two countries. Ismael Martins disclosed that Brazil has opened three lines of credit to Angola, including one for \$280 million for the Catanga hydroelectric complex. He also spoke of an agreement between the Angolan Government and a Brazilian enterprises, (Enjaza), for the sale of trucks. Ismael Martins, who is expected to leave Brazil next weekend, also said that an embassy of the People's Republic of Angola would be established in Brazil soon. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 15 Jul 86 MB] /6662

MINISTER ADDRESSES RALLY--Kundi Paihama, the minister of state for inspection and control, presided over a rally in Benguela yesterday to enlighten the people on the country's present financial situation caused by the drastic fall in oil prices on the international market. On the occasion, the minister pointed out that South African acts of aggression and armed bandit activities, as well as the fall in oil prices, are part of an imperialist strategy to destabilize the ongoing process in the People's Republic of Angola. Consequently, he recalled the need to observe the principle of carrying on with the war for the defense of the economy and building an economy that will support the war. The minister of state for inspection and control said that increase in production was the only way to counterbalance the Angolan economy in view of the fall in oil prices. At present, it is of paramount importance to reinforce control and increase the political awareness of every worker and to fulfill this objective there is a need to strengthen the party leading role in various enterprises through labor committees. [Text] [Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 21 Jul 86 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/307

FIRST IRAQI AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

MB101642 Gaborone Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 10 Jul 86

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has told the newly accredited Iraqi ambassador to Botswana, Mr (Al-Baydi), that Botswana believes in the peaceful resolution of conflicts and peaceful coexistence among nations of the world, particularly between neighboring states. He was speaking at State House this afternoon at a ceremony in which Mr (Al-Baydi) presented his credentials. Dr Masire said it is a regret that such neighbors as Iraq and Iran have to resort to war in an attempt to solve their problems. The president added that it was his wish that the Governments of Iraq and Iran would one day find a common basis on which to stop the war. Dr Masire noted that Botswana was in a troubled region and concerned about the future, adding that he was aware that the war between Iraq and Iran must weigh much more on Ambassador (Al-Baydi). The president assured Mr (Al-Bayid) of the government and people of Botswana's cooperation and assistance in his efforts to strengthen the friendship between the two countries. Mr (Al-Baydi) is the first Iraqi ambassador to Botswana.

In presenting his credentials, he said his country was confident that the two countries, with common membership of the United Nations and the Non-aligned Movement, will be helpful in achieving the lofty aims of bringing the peoples of Botswana and Iraq together. The Government of Iraq, he said, was profoundly appreciative and grateful for the support given by the Government of Botswana to the Arab cause.

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CSO: 3400/306

BOTSWANA

BRIEFS

MINISTER ON EFFECT OF SANCTIONS--Gaborone, July 10, SAPA--The Botswana minister of agriculture, Mr Daniel Kwelagobe, told a public rally in Gaborone today that the people of Botswana should be prepared for retaliatory measures by South Africa if the world imposed economic sanctions against that country. Mr Kwelagobe told his audience which included the president, Dr Quett Masire, that such a threat by Pretoria could not be taken lightly, "because if carried out, it would make life very difficult." Mr Kwelagobe said it would be a "very difficult experience, but we must be prepared to face it." South Africa was "making noise about its economic muscle," he said, and he appealed to the people of Botswana to respond to government calls to utilise available financial assistance. It was through active participation in schemes such as the financial assistance policy and arrable assistance policy given to the farmers by the government that the country could hope to counter South Africa's economic threat against Botswana. [Text] [Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT 10 Jul 86 MB] /6662

CSO: 3400/306

CHAD

COL KAMOUQUE PROPOSES OPPOSITION CONFERENCE

AB1111730 Libreville Africa No 1 in French 1230 GMT 11 Jul 86

[Text] Colonel Kamougue, former vice president of the GUNT has begun an African tour. He is presently in Brazzaville, Congo, to explain why he resigned as GUNT vice president. In an exclusive interview with Africa No 1 from Brazzaville, Col Kamougue proposed as a solution to the Chadian crisis a comprehensive solution, through the organization of a roundtable conference of all opposition leaders to help find a solution and make concrete proposals to the Ndjamenan government. Listen to Kamougue's interview granted to Ferdinand Manionga.

[Begin Kamougue recording] What I advocate is an overall solution to the Chadian issue. That is, we must be able to organize a roundtable conference which will enable all opposition leaders to meet the Ndjamenan party in order to identify the basic problems, find a solution to them and put an end to the misery of the Chadian people. This will also be an occasion to propose a mechanism that is likely to favor the development of the communities and insure emancipation, a mechanism that will permit the integration of these communities through a new found brotherhood, a mechanism that will take into consideration the nature of the Chadian society. [end recording]

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CSO: 3400/279

LESOTHO

MILITARY COUNCIL APPROVES 1986-87 BUDGET

MB091833 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 9 Jul 86

[Text] The Military Council today approved a record budget of more than 460 million maluti for the financial year 1 April 1986 to 31 March 1987. Announcing the approval of the budget today, the minister of finance, Hon E.R. Sekhonyana, said 5 million maluti has been allocated to the administrative account and more than 83 million maluti to statutory expenditure.

The recurrent expenditure amounts to 177 million maluti. The minister said that more than 20 per cent has been allocated to education, 9.1 per cent to agriculture, 8 per cent to health, 7 per cent to works, and 6 per cent to interior.

He said that income tax rates are already high, and the burden being imposed on personal taxpayers has been exacerbated by the effects of inflation. To give some measure of relief, he added, personal abatements have been raised by 100 per cent, and dependents' abatements by 50 per cent. He said in order to deal with serious problems of tax evasion and avoidance, the government has made other tax changes.

In the first place, the company profits tax rate has been increased from 37.5 per cent to 45 per cent, except that company profits earned from manufacturing activity will continue to be taxed at 37.5 per cent. He added that, to avoid evasion of tax on savings and deposit interest in financial institutions, the government is now requiring them to deduct 10 per cent at source on interest income over 240 million per annum.

The minister also said it had been necessary to introduce a 10 per cent deduction on contract payments by government to deal with tax evasion. The deduction will apply to all contracts concluded after 1 April 1986. Arrangements are being made to meet the requirements in respect of contracts concluded under foreign aid arrangements.

The minister pointed out that the purpose of these changes is to produce a fair income tax system. The minister disclosed that this year, Lesotho's customs revenue was down by 17 million maluti, as compared with 1985-86. He also disclosed that government spending in areas like education, health, agriculture, and rural development, has increased significantly in recent years, emphasizing that inflation was not the only cause for the increase.

The ministers concluded that by announcing that the government is taking every possible measure to reduce and control public spending. He said the emphasis will be on the control of recurrent expenditure, in order to give priority to development expenditure, and especially capital projects.

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CSO: 3400/306

MALI

TWO-YEAR AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH USSR

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 21 May 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] His Excellency Evgueri Nersessov, Ambassador of the USSR, and Sekou Minandiou Traore, Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the BEC of the Democratic Union of the Malian People (UDPM), signed on 17 May, in the House of the People, a 2-year program of cooperation between the UDPM and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

This program stated the Soviet plenipotentiary, is composed of several elements: the exchange of delegations and information on the activities of the two parties, contacts between party press organs, and cooperation in the training of political cadres. "We are convinced that the realization of this program will contribute to the consolidation of the bonds of friendship which exist so happily between our two fraternal parties," added His Excellency Nersessov. And the development of these ties, because it truly serves the interests of the Malian and Soviet peoples, and of all the forces of social progress and national liberation, is the pledge of a better future. Mr Nersessov assured our country's political leaders of success in carrying out this program of cooperation and of their continuing availability to work for its success, since, he concluded, "it corresponds perfectly to the CPSU's program, of which the new draft was adopted by the 27th Congress."

As viewed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of the UDPM, the program of cooperation adequately illustrates that unfailing dynamic which our two parties promote at every opportunity in their cooperative relations. For 2 years, therefore, the two parties will exert themselves to tighten and further develop the bonds of friendship and fruitful cooperation which have united them since the birth of the UDPM. This bears witness, continued Sekou Minandiou Traore, to the desire of the two parties to exchange experiences in the construction of a just society for a world at peace. Thus, added Mr Traore, General Moussa Traore, Secretary General of the UDPM, and all the militants of our party are following closely and with interest the progress achieved by the CPSU under the far-sighted direction of Mikhail Gorbachev.

Present at the signing ceremony were Mrs Sow Rokatiou Sow and Amadou Daouda Dialio, President of the UNFM and Secretary General of the UNJM, respectively, and many other co-workers.

12991/9435

CSO: 3419/283

DEPUTY MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO INHAMBANE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Isaias Muhate, vice minister of transportation and communications, recently ended a 1-week working visit to Inhambane Province to study the problems that affect the companies and agencies under his ministry.

Regarding his visit to Inhambane, Muhate said: "We wanted to make the province a laboratory [for the study] of the various problems which the country is experiencing in the areas of transportation and communications." The statement was made during a meeting with the Provincial Government at the end of the minister's visit to Inhambane.

The vice minister's trip to this area of the country was also occasioned by the delivery of four barges donated by the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the Provincial Government, under the program of emergency aid to the victims of the drought. The four vessels, which were baptized Pambarra 1, 2, 3 and 4, will be under the control of both parties for 2 years. At the end of this period, they will be the property of the Maritime and River Transport Company of Inhambane Province, which is being created at this time.

In an interview granted to our correspondent, Vice Minister Muhate reported that the process of reorganizing the Southern Mozambique Highway Enterprise (ROMOS) has been launched, in the expectation of turning it into provincial enterprises in Maputo, Gaza and Inhambane provinces.

The vice minister added that, with this reorganization, the three companies to be formed will be given the capacity to function correctly in the areas of investment, management and cadre training. He said a liquidation commission would be appointed within the ministry, which will determine the assets of these new companies.

Muhate noted that this process will coincide with the reorganization of the Directorate of Highway Transport, within the ministry.

The vice minister added that there are plans to create TPU (Urban Public Transport) systems in Inhambane and Maxixe.

During his stay in the province, Isaias Muhate visited companies and agencies under the control of the Ministry of Transportation and Communications in the cities of Inhambane and Maxixe.

6362

CS0: 3442/257

MOZAMBIQUE

NIASSA LEADER ON CONDUCT OF SOLDIERS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 86 p 3

[Text] Major General Mariano Matsinha, director of Niassa Province, said recently in that part of the country that the purpose of the popular militias is to defend the population and not to attack it and, therefore, the militiamen should be chosen from among the best citizens in the area. Matsinha was speaking at a popular rally, held on 24 June, signalling the inauguration of the new administrative headquarters of Lichinga, now functioning in Chimbonila.

At that rally, in which the participants included, among other party and government cadres, Colonel Bernardo Moises Goi-Goi, military commander of Niassa Province, Mariano Matsinha declared that any soldier who commits any irregularity against the civilian population should be reported immediately and punished as an example to others.

The official justified this position by saying that "our army is not meant to attack the people but to defend them."

The responsibility for upholding the standards of conduct which govern the Mozambican soldier was assigned to the district administrators, who have an obligation to see that the policy of our party is respected; i.e.: "to protect the people and ensure the economic, social and cultural development of the country."

Regarding the conduct of the militiamen, Mariano Matsinha said the latter could not be hippies, thieves or vagrants; he added that those who threaten the people, who go around drunk and who fire their weapons without justification should be disarmed and dismissed from the corps.

During the rally, Matsinha thanked the inhabitants of the locality of Lione, Lichinga District, and praised them for their courage; when they observed irregular conduct among the soldiers stationed in that zone, they held a meeting and decided to form a committee which later went to speak to the province director.

"We arrested and punished their commander," Matsinha declared, adding that "we did this because the public had the courage to report the irregularities, which enabled us to take corrective action, thus improving the performance of our forces."

Elections

Another topic brought up by Mariano Matsinha at this meeting pertained to the forthcoming general elections; he advised the inhabitants of the province to elect honest citizens in the second elections for deputies to the people's assemblies.

During the rally, the director of Niassa Province appealed to the people to exercise constant vigilance, to neutralize any attempt at infiltration by the enemy during the process of the general elections.

On that occasion, the inhabitants of Chimbonila denounced the criminal actions of the armed bandits and asked for weapons to defend themselves.

6362

CSO: 3442/257

MOZAMBIQUE

PEMBA WATER SUPPLY TO IMPROVE

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] The Pemba Water Company is installing five hydraulic pumps in the Chuiba region, at the source of the water supply for the city of Pemba, so as to increase the flow and minimize the serious problems that are currently affecting the capital city of Cabo Delgado Province. When the work is completed, which should be by the end of next month, the water flow will be increased from the current 40 cubic meters per hour to 60 cubic meters per hour.

The installation of the five pumps in Chuiba is the first step taken by the Provincial Government to minimize the effects of the decreased flow at the captation site, which has affected thousands of residents, companies and public institutions.

Meanwhile, the supply of this precious fluid through the normal distribution system could reach a reasonable level when two more wells are drilled in Chuiba in the next few months. The opening of these wells will bring the number of sources of potable water to 13, but, according to the company director, it will still be necessary to ration the water distribution, because the situation will still not be completely stable.

The only definitive solution to the problem of Pemba's drinking water supply would be the installation of a whole new system of supply and distribution. There are reports of preliminary contacts with Italy and Denmark, to negotiate an agreement for the installation of a new water supply system for the city of Pemba.

At the moment, the Pemba Water Company has the capacity to exploit only 1,800 cubic meters of water per day, and this has been reduced temporarily to 655 cubic meters because of the breakdown of five pumps. To meet the needs of the population, estimated at 40,000 inhabitants, it would require more than 3,000 cubic meters of water per day.

In addition to a gradual reduction in flow from the aquifers and the [increased] salinity from the infiltration of salt water, the situation is aggravated by the fact that the distribution system is over 20 years old and has not received any maintenance for half that time. The pipes are obsolete and break constantly and, in many cases, repairs are impeded by the lack of funds.

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CSO: 3442/257

MOZAMBIQUE

CABO DELGADO STUDIES PEANUT FARMING

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] As part of its Provincial Peanut Program, the Provincial Secretariat of Agriculture in Cabo Delgado has assessed the activities conducted since February in the dissemination of information and in research and the prospects for this crop.

The 1985/1986 agricultural campaign is the first one in which the DDR (Department of Rural Development) is assisting in this program, supporting the population in peanut farming. The DDR will also introduce methods for extracting the edible peanut oil locally.

DDR technician Antonio Van Den Loo said that a study will be conducted within this year on the reasons for the disappearance of peanuts from the region and that other varieties of peanuts will also be introduced for the family sector.

Experimental farm plots will be created in the villages and there will be extension and rural manpower training programs.

A training seminar was conducted for field personnel, in which methods of combating the plague of snails which is attacking the peanut crops in Mueda District were discussed. Project FO-9 played a part in the seminar.

The participants examined the results obtained by AGRICOM [Agricultural Products Marketing Company] during the peanut marketing campaigns and they will be included in the studies covering 220 peasants who have received new varieties of seed (Florunner and RMP-12) in six villages of Montepuez.

The DDR, in conjunction with AGRICOM, is considering how to improve the distribution of seed to the villages and the system used in bartering.

A contract was signed with the State Cotton Company for 4,000 kilograms, which were not used. [Sentence as published]

The Florunner and RMP-12 varieties of peanut are destined for the family sector, so their use will spread rapidly.

In Montepuez, 216 families have already received 5,400 kilograms of unshelled peanuts of these varieties and, after the crop is harvested, they should turn 50 kilograms back to the Provincial Peanut Program.

Peanuts are grown in association with manioc. According to the peasants, Kakara (a typical manioc disease) does not affect the peanut yield. To demonstrate the methods of combating Kakara, a series of slides has been prepared, which will be shown in seminars in the villages.

Foreign varieties of peanut, such as "Flamingo," "Reed Makulo," "Egret" and "Senegal," are also being introduced in small quantities. The Provincial Peanut Program is also promoting rabbit-raising in the region.

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CSO: 3442/257

MOZAMBIQUE

VILANCULO EXPECTS GOOD MANIOC, PEANUT CROPS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 23 Jun 86 p 2

[Text] After several years of punishing drought, Vilanculo District expects better results in this agricultural year because of the regular rainfall. Throughout the district, 86,400 hectares have been planted in corn, "mapira," plum trees, manioc and peanuts.

According to Ricardo Carre, administrator of Vilanculo, in the current campaign, each family has planted two hectares in manioc, which is quite significant, since this product was only recently introduced in the region and hence is not part of the usual diet of the inhabitants.

Carre added that the peanut crop, which has already been harvested, was the best in the last 10 years; contributing to this success, in addition to the regular rainfall, was the fact that the seed was received in good time.

The administrator of Vilanculo said that, with regard to the cotton crop, the land has already been parceled out in accordance with the guideline: "a hectare for every family"; the people have already tilled the land and are awaiting the arrival of the seed to plant the cotton.

Regarding the resettlement of the people in communal villages, Carre reported that there are 10 rural communities in Vilanculo and also 6 gathering centers where the conditions are being created to turn them into centers for collective living and production. Most of the population from the locales of Mapinhane and Belane is now living in communal villages.

It is known that the inhabitants of these communal villages have received seed and tools for subsistence farming. Ricardo Carre said there was no problem with a shortage of farm implements in this agricultural campaign, because the EEC had provided significant quantities of these materials.

Moreover, water wells are now being drilled in the various regions of Vilanculo, with the assistance of the EEC, which has provided drilling equipment and manual pumps. However, the water shortage is still being felt in areas where the water table is at a great depth, because there is no equipment capable of drilling wells in these areas, particularly in Chitetemane, Chipanzene, Cheline, Murure, Mavandza and Manuvalate.

6362

CA0: 3442/257

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

SOVIET AID TO REBUILD FACTORY--With the signing of a protocol on completion of the design of a project for the reconstruction of the farm implements manufacturing plant (METECNA) in the city of Beira, the team of Soviet planners recently completed their labors in our country. Actually, some repairs to the existing installations at the factory are already underway. The protocol which has just been signed provides for the reconstruction and expansion of the plant. There are also plans to expand the existing capacity of the factory by more than 43 percent. When the project is completed, METECNA will be able to manufacture various articles for agricultural use, such as hoes, sickles and scythes and animal-drawn equipment. The factory will also be equipped to produce food items. The remodeling of this manufacturing unit will make it possible to increase its productivity more than tenfold and to make it 22 percent more profitable. In addition to contributing to increasing national production, the reconstruction of this factory will gradually result in a savings of foreign exchange, since it will lead to a significant reduction in imports of farm implements. The plant will provide employment for 600 Mozambican workers. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 28 Jun 86 p 3] 6362

RESIDENTS OF MAGANJA DA COSTA LAUDED--Gabriel Mombora Zucula, first secretary and administrator of Maganja da Costa District, acknowledged the determination of the residents of that district in the struggle against the famine and the armed bandits as positive and highly praiseworthy. Zucula voiced this sentiment during a recent meeting with party and government cadres in that region. At that time, he noted the results achieved on several fronts, calling those results the product of the courage and patriotic determination with which the people of Maganja da Costa had participated in rebuilding the nation's economy. He advised that greater attention should be paid to the patriotic education of the people and the reinforcement of the role of the party at several levels, as well as the promotion of small projects. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Jul 86 p 3] 6362

CSO: 3442/257

NIGER

GOVERNMENT PLAN TO AID AGRICULTURE DESCRIBED

Bamako L'ESSOR in French 20 May 86 p 4

[Text] The Nigerien authorities have decided to make of agriculture a "priority of priorities," according to the Minister of that department, Mr Allele Habidou, in order to attain the goal of self-sufficiency in food.

Responsible Nigerien officials, according to sources in the Ministry of Agriculture, have currently been in the process of supplying seed to farming areas estimated for Niger at 400 million hectares. Thus, some 3,300 tons of millet, 450 tons of niebe, more than 2,000 tons of peanuts and 550 tons of wheat are now at farmers' disposal.

To improve cultivation along river banks, projects have been set in train in several departments, representing, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, an investment of more than 80 billion CFA francs.

Emphasis has been placed also, it is stated from the same source, on fruit-growing, and 120,000 fruit saplings will be offered to farmers to combat the drying-up of land as well as to contribute to the food supply.

The Government has also decided to focus its efforts on agricultural chemicals to improve the quantity and quality of future harvests.

The Ministry of Agriculture, which has made substantial agricultural materials available to the farmers, as well as fertilizers, has placed the main emphasis this year on topping for the promotion of plant health, so as better to protect crops from insects and various diseases.

In fact, says the ministry, while the good rainy season this year has made possible good harvests, it also brings with it a risk of insects or a variety of parasitical diseases. For that reason, 75 tons of powdered insecticides are being distributed. Three airplanes and several specially equipped trucks have been assigned to spreading, sulfate spraying and other treatments. It is estimated in the ministry that everything will be in final shape before winter (the rainy season), which in Niger generally begins in June.

Brief showers have already made their appearance since the beginning of May in certain regions of the country, promising a good rainfall in the Sahel.

12991/9435

CSO: 3419/283

FOREIGN MINISTER'S COMMENT ON LIBYA PRAISED

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 1 Jul 36 p 2

[Column by Ita Akuku]

[Text]

EVERY man is a master of his own fate. So also is every country. The statement of the country's External Affairs Minister, Professor Bolaji Akinyemi on the Libya/America conflict is timely. The minister rightly said that when reckless people get themselves in trouble and expect Nigeria to help without first being consulted it would not be an act of leadership but of subservience to respond. The statement can be said to be the most courageous and honest in recent times in this continent. Gone are the days when people were led by their noses.

In the western world, most European countries did not deny the fact that Libya has a hand in most terrorists acts in the world, but they refused on moral grounds to endorse America's military option against it. When eventually America went on with her intention unilaterally, to bomb Libya, Europe unequivocally condemned her. This is maturity.

But in Africa and the Arab world, there was stereotype reaction as if Gaddafi has been an 'angel'. Should Africa be regarded as an advocate of terrorism? Right from the murder of Israeli athletes in Montreal Canada to the Israeli hostages crisis in Entebbe — Uganda, Africa never once condemned such horrible inhuman acts. History has repeated itself again in Rome, Vienna, West Berlin discotheque and TWA Airliner attacks

and bombings with no sympathy from Africa. But each time reprisals are carried out by the afflicted countries, Africa is quick to condemn without making reference to what warrants the action. This in a cowardly act.

Anyway, Akinyemi's statement was a step to getting this country out of the foreign policy blunder it has been in for some time now. For instance, why should Nigeria continue to keep Israel at arms length diplomatically when Libya and radical Arab states like Iran and Syria have rejected all moves of a peace settlement with the State of Israel? All they are after is the obliteration of Israel from the surface of the earth.

Well, Akinyemi should be rest assured that three quarters of the population of this country support him. Now that the storm has subsided, many have come to realise their mistake in their emotional support of Gaddafi in the wake of the American attack.

Chief Chimezie Ikeazor, Senior Advocate of Nigeria and former member of the governing council of the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs has spoken out in support of the minister. Encouragingly from Benin, a social critic and a left wing nationalist, Mr. Andrew Iyere Wilson has also praised

Akinyemi calling his action "courageous." On his own part, Ambassador Olu Adesola now the Executive Director of the Nigerian Conservation Foundation told Akinyemi thus: "Nigeria's foreign policy under your ministry is quite sound. I salute your courage, and hope Nigerians will sooner or later appreciate it."

A powerful state like Nigeria, playing a leading role in Africa and the world cannot continue to be stampeded by countries that have nothing for Africa but war and destabilisation. Gaddafi's actions have been unilateral as the case with all dictators. He has arrogated to himself the role of the policeman of Africa. Who did Libya consult before tearing Chad into pieces?

If Gaddafi has no ulterior motive in Chad why did he not as well honour the agreement reached with France to withdraw all foreign troops from that war-torn country? Who did Gaddafi consult before making reckless utterances of avid determination to eliminate some world leaders like President Ronald Reagan, Mobutu Sese Seko etc.? Who did he consult

before vowing to fight christian religion, which according to him was forced on the people of Africa? He is quoted as saying in Rwanda that "Christians are intruders in Africa. It is a religion of the Jews. The evil activities of christian missionaries must be combated."

We now see why christian south of Chad must be conquered and his "African indigenous Islamic religion" installed.

But Gaddafi having failed in Chad due to the French presence, had no alternative but to set a stage for the two super powers-America and the Soviet Union to clash through his arrogant and provocative actions. Africa has given him an unflinching support and thus crowned him the Pharaoh of Africa. His country now goes with the new name "Great Socialist People's Libya Arab Jamahiriya," to fit his new status. Why not!

With the new powers and position, Gaddafi has mandated his terrorists to attack and destroy American, British and Israel interests anywhere in the world.

Who is this Libya that Africa cannot boldly caution? Gaddafi has made it impossible for peace to return to the Middle East. He accepted making it impossible for Iran and America to reach an amicable solution in the American

hostage crisis. He accepted being responsible for the assassination of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. He is out to see the overthrow of the Tunisian President — Habib Boughiba and Saddam Hussein of Iraq. These are only a few.

Well, one can be sure where Gaddafi is leading the world to. Africa crowed him and it is Africa that must remove the crown if a third world war is to be avoided. Now that the long yearned for Russian war ships have docked in his waters, Gaddafi has sworn not to make peace with America (as against his former plea for talks with US) and has intensified his call for all-out terrorists attacks on European interests.

Reagan has made it clear that if necessary he is going to attack Libya again. The European Community joint-action to combat terrorism should give us food for thought. America is not alone as some of us are thinking. The Russians will not fold their arms to watch their ideological and military ally who is soon to become a member of the WARSAW Pact suffer another US attack.

When two giants fight, it is the grass that suffers. Africa can caution Gaddafi now for continued stereotype support may be our doom.

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CSO: 3400/144

PARASTATALS WOULD BENEFIT FROM HIGHER SALARIES

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 19 Jun 86 p 3

[Text] Ever since Nigeria's oil sales plummeted on the international market and the Federal Military Government found itself in the economic doldrums, it has mapped out various fiscal measures and economic package to salvage the sick economy.

One of such measures is the privatisation of government companies and parastatals most of which collapsed during the civilian administration.

A good number of them were saddled with huge debts comprising loans from the banks and money owed to contractors and suppliers.

Workers' salaries, leave allowances, hospital bills and other fringe benefits piled up unpaid. Some of those workers, retired and retrenched or dismissed are yet to collect their money from their employers.

The financial experts and professionals and the advisers have prepared the privatisation package for the Federal Military Government as the only panacea for all its economic woes.

But on the other hand, while we concede the fact that inefficiency, incompetence and downright embezzlement of public funds, fraud, corruption and financial mismanagement brought the financial ruins of these companies/parastatals, the other side of the coin is of course, poor condition of service and abysmally low salaries and wages in these government establishments.

This state of affairs has affected the performance of these companies/parastatals as lack of incentives and job security affect morale and therefore performance and productivity.

We share the views expressed by the president of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Nigeria (ICAN), Mr Sammy Williams who blamed the poor performance of government parastatals and corporations on the continued application of civil service salary structure.

And just recently, the Imo State Commissioner for Information, Mr Temple Benson spoke in the same light when he said that journalists in government-owned

newspapers were poorly paid and remunerated which does not reflect the work they do.

The work of the journalist is never done until the newspaper is printed and whereas the civil servant watches religiously the wall clock to go home after 3:30 in the afternoon, the journalist works virtually round the clock working through the public holidays, including, Saturdays and Sundays.

Against this background, the Federal Military Government should treat the controversial issue of privatisation with caution. Privatisation in the Nigerian context can only become another gold mine for the wealth Nigerians and millionaires who are only interested in expanding their financial empires.

Privatisation would widen the gap between the rich and the poor. It would worsen the unemployment crisis. It would mean job insecurity for workers.

What the government should do is to eliminate the causes of failures of these companies which include poor salary structures and appoint competent hands and qualified people to run them.

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CSO: 3400/144

10-YEAR BAN ON FORMER POLITICIANS DISCUSSED

NAP Leader Comments

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 7 Jul 86 p 17

[Text]

BANNING former politicians without taking decisions on other pressing national issues will not provide answers to problems of greed, avarice and corruption in the country.

Leader of the defunct Nigeria Advance Party (NAP), Dr. Tullji Braithwaite, who said this yesterday in Lagos, stated that the government should also have touched on the country's continued membership of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), the review panels on jailed politicians and those released conditionally so as not to cast doubts in the minds of Nigerians.

Though he supported the 10-year ban, Dr. Braithwaite warned that the implementation should be fair as to affect "only politicians who have been found guilty of wrongdoings".

He referred to newspaper opinions which, he said, demanded further clarity on

the order and remarked that "the ban is clearly in isolation of more urgent and crucial national matters and I believe that for a truly genuine resolution of the problem of our domestic lopsidedness, we must not engage in a conspiracy of silence".

Dr. Braithwaite, who was addressing a world press conference titled "Beware of red herring", referred to his earlier call for "revolutionary democratisation", which, he said, would come someday, adding that "Nigeria must break with the politics of cult, corruption, violence, parochialism, kickbacks and arrangees, all which have held the country back for so long".

Dr. Braithwaite said it would be unfair to castigate all former politicians as "corrupt" and advised that a modification of the ban should be made to give those with clean records the opportunity of serving the nation.

Awolowo Says Not Feasible

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 9 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by Sehinde Dagunduro]

[Text]

LEADER of the proscribed Unity Party of Nigeria, (UPN), Chief Obafemi Awolowo, (SAN), has said that he was still hopeful of being called upon to serve the nation.

He told newsmen in Ibadan at the weekend, however, that everything depended on those in power and categorically reiterated his earlier standpoint not to seek any elective office anymore.

"I keep myself open to serving country at any time if I am asked to. As long as I live I may be called upon, but I don't know, it all depends on those who are in power. Although I am not waiting for that but I am hoping to be called upon anytime to serve," he said.

He described the ten-year ban on all political activists of the second republic, as a step not in the best interest of the nation.

Chief Awolowo said the decision would only succeed in violating the citizens' fundamental human rights.

He said it was only normal to allow the people on their own volition to decide whether a leader is good or bad.

Commenting on the OIC, he said the President, Major-General Ibrahim Babangida still had a duty to restate in clearer term if Nigeria had pulled out of that body.

"because we all know that Nigeria was already a member of the OIC before the Shagaya panel was set up."

Chief Awolowo said in view of the sensitivity of the issue there must be a direct pronouncement on it particularly as the general interpretation of the president's broadcast only points to it that all people could continue to practise their own religion as Nigeria remains a secular state.

He re-affirmed his earlier viewpoint on the release of both former President Shehu Shagari and his then Vice-President, Dr. Alex Ekwueme that they should not have been detained for so long in the first instance without charges or trial.

Answering further questions, Chief Awolowo said he was not in a position to agitate for their re-trial because "I have no facts to do so."

Politicians Criticize Ban

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 9 Jul 86 pp 1, 9

[Article by Emma Ikwueze]

[Text]

MANY former politicians of the second republic have bitterly complained over the 10-year-ban on their participation in political activities by the Federal Military Government, when the ban on politics is lifted.

The politicians who spoke to the **Daily Star** on Monday in Enugu were among the over one hundred of them who have so far reported to the state police command in compliance with the directive of the Armed Forces Ruling Council.

About 60 per cent of the ex-politicians who asked to be anonymous, argued that it was unfair to lump together all of them in a group of people who abused their offices because, according to them, quite a considerable number of them were not found wanting by any tribunal or panel.

They admitted that it was proper to ban ex-politicians who were found guilty of one offence or the other, but said that those found innocent should not be painted black,

adding that the presumption from the ban order was that all of them were corrupt.

They further argued that the ban was counter-productive since it would deny the country of seasoned and experienced elder statesmen whose advice and political maturity would not only be indispensable but invaluable to the new civilian administration when the time comes.

Daily Star learnt that the ex-politicians who started reporting as early as 7 am on Saturday, were required to submit fresh details of their addresses and in some cases deposit their passports.

It was also learnt that the ex-politicians were asked to report again on July 14.

The state police Public Relations Officer, Mr Olayinka Balogun, confirmed that over one hundred politicians have so far reported out of which about 25 had had their passports impounded, adding that the disparity between the number of politicians and the passports arose because some of them had previously surrendered their passports to security agents.

Among those who have reported were the former Speaker of the state assembly, (NPP) Chief Ifeanyi Enechukwu; former Chief Whip (NPP), Chief Ifeanyi Obiekwe; former Minority

Leader Ogbuor Petrus Agballah, (NPN) former party chairman Mr Vincent Ikeotuonye, and Dr Miriam Ikejiani, former state Commissioner for Lands, Survey and Town Planning, (NPN).

Others were former Information Commissioner, Mr Cyprian Ekwensi, in Onoh's three months old administration, former Commissioner Maximus Ukuta, Chief Nweke Anyigor, Mr Emmanuel Odawu, Dr Rogers Obi, Dr T.C. Nwodo, Richard Ndubude, and Fred Ogunaku (NPP).

/9274

CSO: 3400/144

AZIKIWE SAYS OLD, NEW POLITICIANS SHOULD EXCHANGE IDEAS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 10 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Stan Okeke]

[Text]

THE former president of Nigeria, Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, the Owelle of Onitsha has described the ten-year ban on politicians of the Second Republic as superficial and cosmetic.

According to him, "the right hand must know what the left hand does because the new breed of politicians are children of the old brigade."

Dr Nnamdi Azikiwe, who spoke to Government House

correspondents after Governor Emeka Omeruah paid him a courtesy call at his Onuiyi Haven in Nsukka, was of the opinion that there should be some interaction and exchange of ideas between the old and new "because they have to fall back to the older ones for advice".

He said the ban would not affect the functioning of the new politicians and therefore advocated that the old and young should work together and co-operate with whatever government we have, so as to

advance peacefully.

Zik also said that all the "old brigade of politicians" should do "is offer our advice and then work together in the interest of the country."

He advised that all should continue to be patriotic and never do anything to upset the apple-cart of the stability of our country.

Dr Azikiwe said there was no way Nigeria could isolate itself from the rest of the world, being a member of the United Nations.

"In the United Nations, you have states which have certain norms by which civilised nations are known. Nigeria cannot escape that; so no matter what happens, there must be a blend of parliamentary and presidential systems of government to enable us to have our membership of the UN," Zik said.

He added that this would be in addition to whatever changes or re-orientation we might make in order to harmonise our own indigenous system.

Dr Azikiwe said that when he advocated diarchy he never meant rule by civilians and the military.

"I called it democracy with military vigilance; that is, the civilians should rule and the military to act as umpires to ensure that the civilians play the game according to rules," he explained.

Also speaking the Oba—Onitsha Airport, the Owelle noted that it would be of great commercial value, in view of the role Onitsha plays in the economy of the country.

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CSO: 3400/144

ISLAMIC POLITICAL SYSTEM PROPOSED AS ALTERNATIVE

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 28 Jun 86 p 16

[Article by Bala Mohammed]

[Text]

THE President of the Council of Ulama, Dr. Hassan Ibrahim Gwarzo, has said the establishment of an Islamic political system would not be new to Nigeria since it had operated in most parts of the country before the advent of colonialism.

He said the system was established as a result of the Jihad by Sheikh Usman Dan-fodivo who preached the teachings of the Koran, and Hadith.

Dr. Ibrahim said at a meeting of the council in Kaduna that all the other political systems that Nigeria operated thereafter did not ensure justice or meet the aspirations of the people. He said this was because the alien political systems were at

variance with the culture and traditions of Nigeria.

Dr. Ibrahim said we have been using colonial political systems to run our lives to date, adding that whether it was the parliamentary system of Britain, the presidential system of America or communism, people worshipped people through laws forced upon them.

He said in an Islamic system however, Allah is Supreme because he created everything, established laws and should be obeyed. He said the duties of leaders and judges was to explain Allah's instructions and ensure that they are carried out accordingly.

Dr. Ibrahim said there was need for Muslims to speak out on

issues that affect them and those which violate Islamic injunctions, adding that complying with Allah's instructions was above everything else to Muslims.

He said it was unfortunate that Christians misconstrued Nigeria's membership of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) to mean turning the country into an Islamic state.

He called on the Ulama and Muslims to support their brothers and sisters in the southern part of the country who are calling for the application of the Sharia. He said this did not mean that sharia would be forced on non-moslems.

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CSO: 3400/145

SOKOTO ISSUES EDICT ON ISLAMIC PREACHING

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Jul 86 p 16

[Article by Ibrahim Salihu]

[Text]

ANY person who contravened a new edict on Islamic religious preaching and the setting up of Juma'at Mosque in Sokoto State would be fined 1,000 Naira, or go to jail for three months or both, as a first offender.

The second contravention of the edict would earn the offender a 2,000 Naira fine or one year's jail term or both, Commissioner for Health, now looking after affairs in the Ministry of Information, Youth, Sports and Culture Hajija Fatima Balarabe Ibrahim told newsmen in Sokoto on Tuesday.

She said in addition to the above, "the courts may issue an order suspending the licence or permit of the convict of the first offender and may revoke the licence or permit in the case of a second offence."

She said "from this day any community or any organisation wishing to establish a Juma'at mosque shall apply for registration through the local govern-

ment committees."

She said a religious preaching board has been set up comprising a chairman, a Malam from the Sokoto Emirate Council, three from Gwandu Emirate Council, two each from Argungu, Yawuri and Zuru emirate councils.

She said the board would also include, "four other persons of proven integrity." It would among other things recommend to the emirate council the establishment of Juma'at mosques, the suspension or cancellation of mosques, registration of certificates and advise emirate councils and government on matters affecting Koranic schools.

Other functions of the board

were to determine and regulate qualifications required from any person intending to be a religious preacher or Koranic commentator, conduct exams and set standards for any person wishing to perform those functions, compile and approve religious poetry or songs permitted in mosques and public places and do anything necessary in carrying out the provisions of the edict.

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CSO: 3400/145

IMO, CROSS RIVER BORDER COMMUNITIES CONTINUE PEACE EFFORTS

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 27 Jun 86 p 16

[Article by Isaac Ohaeri]

[Text]

TRADITIONAL rulers in border communities of Imo and Cross River States have resolved that former politicians and political office holders in the country be prevented from attending border peace committee meetings.

The contributions of such politicians at border meetings have been found to be inimical to the realisation of lasting peace in border communities.

The traditional ruler of Akunkpa in Cross River State, Obong Etinyin Osoni moved the resolution during a border peace committee meeting of Imo and Cross River States held at Ututu in Arochukwu/Ohafia local government area of Imo State last Thursday.

Obong Etinyin Osoni explained that former politicians were in the habit of making inflammable statements without realising their consequences on the peaceful co-existence of border communities.

Such statements, he said, made it impossible for peace to be achieved in the affected communities.

The traditional rulers from Imo and Cross River States who agreed on the resolution also resolved that civil servants, teachers, community leaders and traditional rulers should be encouraged to attend border peace meetings to enhance speedy return of peace in the disturbed border areas.

The peace committee called for better co-existence and co-operation between the people of Imo and Cross River States

living in the border areas.

Also speaking, the traditional ruler of Ututu, Eze S.N. Okore said that traditional rulers were committed to the return of peace to border towns in the area.

In another development, a team of federal surveyors will soon arrive in Imo and Cross River States to demarcate the actual boundaries of the two states as contained in the federal government white papers on boundary adjustments.

Disclosing this to Daily Star at Abuma Ututu in Arochukwu/Ohafia local government area, after a border peace committee meeting, the sole administrator for Akunkpa in Cross River State, Mr B.J. Inok Inyabri said the team will start work from Aba and Ikot-Ekpene.

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CSO: 3400/145

FORMER PPP LEADER IKOKU COMMENTS ON MILITARY POLITICAL ROLE

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 27 Jun 86 p 1

[Article by Ment Nomeh]

[Text]

THE one time Secretary-General of the proscribed People's Redemption Party, Mr S.G. Ikoku, has described as false, the impression that Nigerian armed forces were not trained in the art of politics.

Speaking on Wednesday, at a political debate organised by the Punch Group of Newspapers in Enugu, Mr Ikoku said that if training for politics was a pre-condition for embarking upon politics, very few Nigerians would be in politics.

He said that although the armed forces were not trained for politics, the 1979 constitution implicitly included them in political disc-jockeying.

He said "sub-section (1) (c) gives two more

charges to the armed forces viz "suppressing insurrection; acting in aid of authorities to restore order when called upon to do so by the President".

Mr Ikoku said that since 'suppressing insurrection is a political task', the armed forces' action 'is therefore a politically motivated and oriented venture'.

He also said that their action to aid a civic authority to restore order, was a political assignment. But, he said, there is confusion in answering 'who is responsible for the decision that a state of insurrection has been reached or is imminent and who orders them into action?'

Mr Ikoku said that the country's armed forces had been so much politicised,

through historical evolution, that the "establishment cannot be ignored in the nation's political equation", adding that "doing this is at our peril".

He declared: "The country now has a highly politicised army, containing different political perspectives and divergent ideological persuasion within its officers corps; large enough and equipped enough to bend the national will to its own; strong enough to operate on its own, and no longer as a surrogate of civil, political groupings".

He said that three options were open for eradicating destabilization of both civil and military political arrangements: 'recognition and separation of the state and government; 'an effective central political authority, through the politics of shared power and 'a new military that requires a national ideology'.

Mr Ikoku said that the issue was not whether the armed forces should be in or outside national politics but "what should be the political role of the Nigerian armed forces".

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CSO: 3400/144

SOLDIERS WARNED AGAINST RELIGIOUS SECTS

'Lure out of Uniform'

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 12 Jul 86 p 13

[Text]

SOLDIERS all over the federation have been warned not to succumb to the pressure of certain religious sects who have now invaded the barracks to lure them out of uniform.

The General Officer Commanding (G.O.C.) the 2nd Mechanised Division of the Nigerian Army, Brigadier Y. Y. Kure, who gave the warning yesterday in Abeokuta, said that the affected religious sects were going to the extent of saying that: "It is unGodly for the army to kill."

Brigadier Kure, who

was addressing officers and men of 31 Field Artillery Brigade in Alamala, said that soldiers should not allow such religious sects to mislead them.

According to the GOC., soldiers could kill, depending upon the circumstances that warranted such killing.

Soldiers, he declared, could not kill purely on personal reasons.

Brigadier Kure told the soldiers that he was not

telling soldiers not to go to church or practise their religion, adding that all he was saying was that they should not allow religious sects to mislead or confuse them.

The GOC then told the soldiers of the need to be battle-ready all the times.

According to him, the Nigerian masses have total confidence in the soldiers of this country, adding soldiers should behave in a way to justify that confidence.

He warned soldiers against living flamboyant life, saying soldiering did not allow for such.

Guru's Sect

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 23 Jun 86 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

IN January this year, Chief of Army Staff Major-General Sani Abacha let it be known that the Army recognises only two religions — Islam and Christianity. While the statement recognised the right of soldiers to hold any other religious views, they were, however, not allowed to

establish places of worship in the barracks.

Then just last month, a new order was given. Specifically, it banned soldiers from belonging to a nascent religious sect that takes one Guru Maharaji-ji as its Perfect Master. According to the *National Concord* the military authorities are disturbed about the activities of this sect which seems to have infiltrated the rank and file of the Army as well as other security agencies.

Consequent upon the ban, an army officer, Captain A. O. Aparo was reported to have resigned his commission as a regular combatant officer. He claimed in his letter of resignation that Guru Maharaji-ji was his "saviour" without whom he would have died from persistent attacks of evil spirits.

On the face of it, especially considering the human rights posture of the Babangida Administration, the ban is easily a contradiction in terms. Whether civilian or military, it is an individual's fundamental human right to subscribe to whatever religious belief that appeals to his conscience. Moreso in a secular state such as Nigeria. Still we believe that the state cannot completely close its eyes to the beliefs of its citizens especially when such beliefs pose potential danger to national security.

In our view there is certainly a clear and present danger in allowing the Guru Maharaji-ji sect to infiltrate the Army the way it has done. The military faces the problem of double loyalty from members of this sect who are known to owe such an amazing fanatical allegiance to their "saviour-master." Problems of loyalty for our officers will certainly arise when the Guru decides to go against state power.

This nation has definitely had enough from religious fanatics. The harrowing experiences of the Maitatsine sect are still within memory: with the Maharaji-ji infiltrating our military establishment the possibility for a much, bloodier clash exists. This, therefore, is clearly one instance in which national interest must override an individual's human rights which in any case has never been absolute. We praise the military authorities for their promptness in averting the potential disaster. But we must add that if investigations reveal other things more frightful, a total proscription of the sect will be desirable. This and other esoteric sects that attempt to tear our society apart by employing techniques of mind control over adherents must not be allowed to exist.

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CSO: 3400/144

ROLE OF LOCAL COURTS CRITICIZED

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 6 Jul 86 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

NO one who has closely followed the activities of our area courts, especially during the arid days of the defunct second republic when they were easily manipulated for achieving certain political ends, will not now be weary of their existence.

This is understandable for two main reasons. Firstly, is the growing public disillusionment over their crude and inept style of administering justice, a crucial factor that has more than anything else betrayed their capability to deliver fair judgment without undue delays and in some cases subterranean influences.

Secondly, is the factor that exposes the inherent contradiction within the arrangement itself; the dispensation of justice, where this is noticeable at all, is often at variance with the tenets of natural justice.

In line with this, is the intense myth of their culpably corrupt and callous exposures that has increasingly seen our area courts as synonymous with judicial infidelity. Instances of public outcry against, or outright condemnation of the odious activities of area courts in this connection are many, and are better left for the archives.

Underscoring these, however, is the near total absence of properly coded functions for area courts and the relevant educational prerequisites for their administrators.

That is why we see the recommendation by the Abuja branch of the Nigerian Bar Association (NBA), that area courts in the Federal Capital Territory (FCT) be divested of jurisdiction in all criminal matters, as both welcome and timely, particularly at this stage of our development when Nigerians are looking forward to yet another attempt at civil rule in 1990.

We however think this should not be restricted to Abuja. It should cut across the nation, and we make bold to add that the entire framework under which the area courts operate be reviewed and overhauled to make it consistent with the rising tide of our new realities.

The association in making the recommendation contained in a memorandum to the Armed Forces Ruling Council (AFRC) said that it was convinced that area courts were being manned and presided over by men not versed in the law they administer.

All this, especially the unwritten balance of weighing cases has all too often given rise to the arbitrariness and crudity of sentences passed by area courts. A situation where the stealing of a goat, for instance, incurs a long sentence of 10 years while offences of greater magnitude are given lesser sentences stands opposed to natural justice.

In matters relating to the decongestion of cases in our courts, the area courts have not fared any better in the complementary role they are expected to play.

Rather than tackle the pressing problem of congestion expeditiously, cases are randomly accumulated, thus making the congestion saga a story without an end. Their role in this regard invariably becomes irrelevant.

Even in cases when justice is seemingly not delayed, the inadequacies of these courts often deny justice.

The *Sunday Triumph* therefore calls for the coding of certain aspects of the major matrix of our traditional practices while reordering the entire area courts to reflect the judiciary.

Retired high court registrars and senior police officers should be injected into these courts while trained judicial staff should also be recruited to the courts for proper record keeping.

We believe the present antagonistic circumstances of area courts to the already wavering wholesomeness of our judicial system must be fully re-examined, and every possible conclusion drawn from it. The more we allow the area courts to operate within the present confines of their coarse arrangement, the less likely are we to indemnify what is left of the rich legacy of our entire legal process.

We think government should feel extremely concerned now about the predominance of the markedly harsh tendencies of area courts over the profound development of our judicial system and take appropriate steps.

EXECUTION, AMPUTATION AS METHODS AGAINST ARMED ROBBERY DISCUSSED

Police Chiefs Oppose Execution

Lagos SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Jul 86 p 3

[Text]

TWO police chiefs have kicked against death sentence for armed robbers.

They are Bendel State police commissioner, Mr. Casmir Akagbosu and the Lagos State Police Command Public Relations Officer, Mr. Alozie Ogugbuaja.

Death sentence they said is a cosmetic treatment to the robbery profession in Nigeria.

Speaking to the Sunday Times in Benin City, Mr. C. T. Akagbosu called for urgent review of the armed robbery decree.

Grievance

Mr. Akagbosu opined that the execution of condemned armed robbers make their colleagues still at large more hardened in their operation.

He declared, "If armed robbers discovered that they would be punished in other ways other than death, they would be more humane in the treatment of their victims."

Mr. Akagbosu further pointed out that most of the robbers were not genuinely

out to rob but were manifesting their grievances against the society over their joblessness or that of their parents or guardians.

He called for a national seminar to review the concept of armed robbery in the country.

Commenting also the Lagos State Police Public Relations Officer, Mr. Alozie Ogugbuaja said that the solution to robbery in Nigeria does not lie in execution.

Death sentence for armed robbers is just one of the means of solving robbery problems in the society.

The solution, he said lies in finding out the causes and eliminating them.

Since death sentence has not stemmed armed robbery in Nigeria it is my view that some other methods should be looked into, he said.

The police has a duty to

protect lives and property of citizens of this country. But they have no power to find out how the properties they are protecting have been acquired.

Doing so means infringing into their private life, Mr. Ogugbuaja said.

He attributed the continued robbery in the country to the materialistic tendencies of Nigerians.

Armed robbery problem in Nigeria Mr. Ogugbuaja said is sociological rather than economical in nature.

Therefore, the solution lies in the restructuring of the political as well as the value systems of the country, he added.

Mr. Ogugbuaja called on the government to employ sociologists to find the root cause of armed robbery so that an everlasting solution could be found.

Editorial on Amputation Idea

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 Jul 86 p 8

["DAILY TIMES Opinion"]

[Text]

APART from the poor state of our economy, armed robbery is one problem currently besetting the nation to which finding a satisfactory antidote has been very problematic. Guided by the wisdom that a drastic problem requires a drastic solution, a law was enacted that convicted armed robbers should be executed by firing squad.

But ever since the first execution in the early '70s and the now almost daily liquidation of armed robbers by our law enforcement agents, the spate of armed robbery has not abated. Clearly, therefore, execution has proved ineffectual in solving the problem of armed robbery.

It is in the light of this fact that the Niger State Police Commissioner, Mr. Lawrence Chenbap, suggested recently that armed robbers' legs and hands be amputated to "stigmatize and ridicule them for life". This suggestion is no doubt borne out of good desire to get rid of the armed robbery scourge, but what promise does amputation hold in solving the incurable problem? We would like to hold the view that it will achieve very little.

Firstly, if capital punishment which is the ultimate penalty for any crime against the state, has failed to act as a deterrent, the probability is low that amputation will do the trick. An

amputated armed robber, ridiculed and disgraced, his brain intact, can simply transfer his skills to younger and less experienced "students".

That is not all. Amputating robbers will add, rather than subtract from a list of our social ills. Delimbed, the criminal would become handicapped and an additional burden on the society. If he becomes a beggar, he would be a ferocious one. And if he resolves to turn a new leaf, he would nurse some grievances against the state and vent his anger on the society. The state cannot comfortably harbour such citizens.

In other words, like execution, amputation of armed robbers would prove a mere cosmetic solution. And at a time that robbery has reached an alarming proportion, it is no time to go for the cosmetic antidote. Nor is it time to really expend our energies in recommending the form of punishment to mete out to offenders. What we need to do now is to seek to solve the problem by attacking the root causes.

We believe there is the urgent need to vigorously redouble our efforts at providing job opportunities, execution of policies that would create social justice and especially a redefinition of our values which would discourage the unbridled desire to acquire wealth. These may prove more positive solution to armed robbery.

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KATSINA EMIR EXPELS PROSTITUTES; INCIDENTS ENSUE

Teenagers' Rampage

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 3 Jul 86 pp 1, 3

[Article by Shitu Saude]

[Excerpt]

THIRTY teenagers were arrested last Thursday by the police in Katsina following a riot which left several women alleged to be prostitutes seriously injured.

The rioters struck barely a day after the Emir of Katsina, Alhaji Muhammadu Kabir Usman, had announced the expulsion of prostitutes from the town and restriction of taking alcoholic drinks over the state radio station in Katsina and the public address van of the local government information

office.

The emir, in the announcement on Wednesday, gave all prostitutes in the city seven days from the day of the announcement to quit.

Alhaji Muhammadu and other citizens in the town had viewed that the lack of rainfall in the area was caused by the deviation of the populace from the path of Allah and the continued operation of brothels in the town.

He advised all females who were indigenes of the town but practised prostitution to go

back to their homes and get married, while the rest should leave for their home towns, for a new decent life acceptable to their religion.

It was after the announcement that some persons mostly teenagers went on rampage damaging and looting hotels' property.

They damaged property at Kings Hotel, New City Hotel, People's Palace Hotel and City Garden Hotel.

SUNDAY TRIUMPH Editorial

Kano SUNDAY TRIUMPH in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

WE are dismayed by the news of a reported attack on alleged prostitutes in Katsina, Kaduna State by some teenage mobsters with puritanic claims.

The rampage staged on claims of appeasing God to release the rains has left several women claimed to be prostitutes, seriously injured while the police have arrested 30 of the gangsters.

Let us make our position clear that we are in no way endorsing the ominous profession

of prostitution, said to be the world's oldest existing trade. This clearly is a fight against a fascistic feature of our society that rears its head once in a while whenever it is perceived that the society has defaulted.

This year like some others before it, did not come with the rains early enough and everyone of us is not feeling comfortable with the prospects of drought hanging over our heads. And as a result, the justifiably enraged mobsters have since been calling for the banishment of all evil doers including prostitutes and beer salesman.

Whether there is a way rainfall and prostitution repel or attract one another is a matter for scientists to determine. But we can say that there is a need for civility in the way such issues are dealt with. We feel constrained to suggest that such traditional rulers who seem too willing to banish sinners from their domains need to look beyond the sex trade to see the myriad of transgressors operating against the laws of God in our society.

Here, we are talking about the sodomists whose effrontery has grown so wildly that they now line the streets in big cities soliciting for business. Think of the horde of usurers; the shylock money lenders, the swindlers including the middlemen, the smugglers and the various types of economic saboteurs. Nor shall we refuse to mention the numerous persons who contrary to their exalted positions stoop down low to undertake ungodly hence unlawful acts.

Again we emphasize that we are not for prostitution. Apart from the troublesome issues of morality and law it goes against, we shall not tire down in warning promiscuous men and women against the danger now posed to humanity for instance by the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, (AIDS). What, however we insist upon, is that if the intention to cleanse the society of sinners is genuine, it must go to the roots beyond making scapegoats of free women and beer salesman.

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CSO: 3400/145

DECEMBER 1985 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE AT 9.8 PERCENT

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 7 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Michael Oduniyi]

[Text]

UNEMPLOYMENT rate in the country was 9.8 per cent as at December 1985, according to a Labour Force Sample Survey conducted last year.

The survey organised within the framework of the National Integrated Survey of Households (NISH) of the Federal Office of Statistics, showed that unemployment rate in the country increased from 7.9 per cent in 1984 to 9.8 per cent in 1985.

The survey carried out twice last year (June and December) showed an increase in rural rate from 4.6 per cent in 1984 to 5.2 per cent in 1985.

A total of 2,824 households in the urban areas and 2,414 households in the rural areas nation-wide, were selected for the Labour

Force Survey programme, where Anambra State recorded the highest rate of unemployment both in the urban and rural areas

**STATE-BY-STATE
DISTRIBUTION OF
UNEMPLOYMENT
RATE IN 1985**

STATE	urban %	rural %
Anambra	21.5	10.9
Bauchi	3.6	0.8
Bendel	15.4	7.2
Benue	10.1	3.3
Borno	10.6	4.3
Gongola	7.3	2.7
Cross River	17.8	15.6
Imo	17.1	16.4
Kaduna	5.4	1.3
Kano	5.2	1.3
Kwara	2.4	7.7
Lagos	4.5	2.7
Niger	3.3	0.7
Ogun	3.9	1.1
Ondo	10.6	8.6
Oyo	9.3	0.3
Plateau	16.4	3.1
Rivers	9.4	7.2
Sokoto	6.1	2.1

with 21.5 per cent and 10.9 per cent rates respectively.

This was closely followed by Cross River with 17.8 per cent and 15.6 per cent in the urban and rural areas respectively.

See table for the breakdown of state-by-state distribution of employment rates in 1985.

Detailed arrangement for the Labour Force Survey programme were carried out by a committee comprising representatives of the Federal Office of

Statistics, the National Manpower Secretariat and the Ministry of Employment Labour and Productivity.

Labour Force Surveys which were previously conducted in 1966, '67, '74 and 1976, assumed a national programme in 1983, when 2,000 households nation-wide were selected.

However, the survey is expected to be conducted this year on a quarterly basis with that for the first quarter already conducted last March, while preparations have been concluded for the second quarter scheduled for June-ending.

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CSO: 3400/145

PLAN FOR FARM JOBS FOR LAID OFF WORKERS PRAISED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 15 Jul 86 p 8

["DAILY TIMES Opinion"]

[Text]

SINCE the down-turn of the economy made mass retrenchment virtually an integral part of our national life, employers seem not to show sufficient interest about what happens to the laid-off workers thereafter. Often what we hear, especially from government circles, is the formality appeal to them to go back to the farm or to engage in any other form of self-employment. Those who make this exhortation are fully aware that majority of Nigerians who lose their jobs have not the wherewithal to start their own businesses.

As a marked departure from this practice, which at best helps to enthrone despondency, Governor Fidelis Oyakhlome of Rivers State has come up with yet another bright idea: office-to-land programme. Under this scheme, workers to be retrenched by his government will automatically be given jobs in state-managed farms. Thus, in the place of idleness, social and psychological disorientation, the retrenched workers will find hope and relief.

This is not the first time that Governor Oyakhlome is evolving an idea aimed at practically reducing unemployment in his state. As everyone now knows, he was the architect of the popular school-to-land programme in which thousands of school leavers have been gainfully engaged to work in the farms. The immense success of this project recently attracted to the state President Ibrahim Babangida who in addition to showering praises on the programme gave the state government half a million naira grant as a gesture of the Federal Government's appreciation of the scheme.

If we really want to drastically reduce unemployment and boost our agricultural output, the empirical measures already taken by Governor Oyakhlome in this direction should be emulated by all states. It is something to cheer about that some states have already taken serious interest in his school-to-land programme. No state governor should be ashamed to copy the good works of his colleagues. For that is a sure way to rapid development.

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CSO: 3400/144

PROS, CONS OF PRIVATIZATION DISCUSSED

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 2 Jul 86 p 9

[Article by C. O. Dureke]

[Text]

IF you are planning a protest march against privatisation of public enterprises, better drop the idea. The Secretary to the Federal Government, Mr. Olu Falae, has said that privatisation was already a fiat and there was no going back.

In his address titled "Modalities for successful privatisation of Nigerian public enterprises" Mr. Falae announced that privatisation was a foregone conclusion and that what was most important now was how to prevent a few people or a geographical area from buying up a big chunk.

For the purpose of working out acceptable modalities a committee of experts has been set up.

According to him, the federal government took the decision to privatise because it invested over N8 billion in equity shares and N15 billion in loans on about 100 public companies and parastatals. But the returns from these investments had been between N100 and N800 million.

Besides, he continued, "as much as 40 per cent of the government's non-salary expenditure and 30 per cent of its capital investment budget go to

support public enterprises from which the government has not received a far share on its equity investment of taxes, interest or repayment of out-standing debts".

Consequently the government decided not to allow this state of affairs to continue. And so the question was not whether or not the government would privatise public enterprises but how the privatisation policy would be implemented, he stressed.

Mr. Falae did not stop there. He proceeded to classify the public enterprises to be affected.

Those to be fully privatised are "Government owned enterprises or parastatals which function in a fully commercial manner and are mostly limited liability companies which can only be distinguished from those of the private sector by government ownership and control". To this group belong the New Nigerian News-papers, state Government newspapers and the Daily Times of Nigeria, Bauchi Abattoirs, Nigerian Food Company, Nigerian Dairy Company etc.

The second group are those to be partially privatised. These include Nigerian Postal Services

and Nigerian Telecommunications, Federal Housing Authority etc.

The third are those to be fully commercialised but will continue to be fully owned by Government but will have to operate without government subventions and treasury support. Government Coastal Agency, Nigerian National Shipping Line, the Nigeria Airways and the Nigerians Ports Authority are within this group. However, they will be given financial structure to enable them raise capital and generate funds.

According to the minister the railway has rolling stock problems and in addition operates with antiquated equipment.

For this reason, government had made arrangements with overseas partners to supply it with 50 new locomotive engines and 200 new wagons 100 of them openable. Contracts had been concluded for needed spare parts. On the home front contract talks had reached advanced stage with Ajaokuta steel mills for rail tracks and tools, the minister said.

Turning to the Nigerian Airways, Brigadier Oseni said the 'Flying Elephant' was receiving government attention; more staff would have to go and its operations restructured.

A few days later, President Babangida announced, while opening Lagos third electric power station, that his government had earmarked N4 million yearly subvention to NEPA to buy spare parts. That finally laid to rest

speculations about possible privatisation of the three octopuses NEPA, Railways and Airways.

For now we will keep our fingers crossed until the committee of civil servants, whom the Governors of Ondo State Navy Captain Michael Akhigbe, has blamed for the failure of previous governments has named all the parastatals to be privatised and the modalities for their sales to the public.

Meanwhile, we appeal to the president to heed the warning of the Governor of Kaduna State, Lt. Colonel Umar Abubakar.

The governor voiced out that since our economy was a mixed one in which private individuals controlled the means of creating wealth, privatisation would be to the governments' disadvantage.

"In a developing nation like ours there is the need for government to protect the majority who are poor from the exploitation of the rich who are few" he said.

Casting our minds back to the indigenisation of foreign firms in the 70s, many Nigerians believe that in spite of Mr. Falae's concern about how to prevent a few people or a geographical area from buying up large chunk, of the shares, some financial big wigs will buy up the equity shares of the companies to be privatised using their fronts in every state to the detriment of the common man and the government as well.

NLC PRESIDENT CHIROMA DISCUSSES EXCHANGE TIER, WAGES

Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Jul 86 pp 1, 17

[Article by Odafe Othihiwa]

[Text]

WAGES and salaries of workers should be adjusted to keep pace with the depreciation of the naira and the escalating costs of living.

The demand was made by the President of the Nigeria Labour Congress (NLC), Alhaji Ali Chiroma in his presidential address to the two-day National Executive Council (NEC) meeting of the congress which began in Lagos yesterday.

terday.

Alhaji Chiroma said instead of outright devaluation, the naira was being floated and experiencing a free fall.

"As if this is not enough, a Second Tier Foreign Exchange Market (SFEM) is contemplated so that the naira will find its value."

He further added: "In any case, our argument is that if the naira is to find its level, we demand that net wages and salaries also find their levels through some adjustment to keep pace with depreciation."

The NLC also demanded that workers should be allowed to return to collective bargaining so as to negotiate for their due share of the huge profits being declared by many companies.

Alhaji Chiroma described the Second Tier Foreign Exchange Market as an "economic suicide" and asked the government to name any developing country

or countries that experimented this phenomenon and got away with it.

He wondered why a country with non-convertible currency should ever contemplate to determine the real level of its currency "by competing with the black market."

Alhaji Chiroma asked: "Now that manufacturers obtain foreign exchange at official rate and consumers pay twice or thrice the official price for essential commodities, how much more would they pay if manufacturers are to exchange in SFEM at distorted exchange rate?"

The NLC welcomed the statement by President Ibrahim Babangida that the contributions of lower grade of workers towards the economic recovery would be refunded in 1987.

He, however, said the stand of the congress was that nothing substantial could be realised from wages and salaries cut.

He suggested that the deductions of all salary earners should be refunded while the government should retain the money realised from the deductions on rents and profits.

Alhaji Chiroma likened the Nigerian economy to a "malignant cancer patient" which had remained unresponsive to all treatments so far rendered.

He said: "In fact, the situation is even getting worse by the passage of each day while the profitability of many companies had never been so good."

He added: "They have retrenched workers, their turnover is falling, achievement of their installed capacity is falling, but paradoxically their profits are astronomically growing."

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CSO: 3400/144

MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION HEAD DISCUSSES SECOND TIER EXCHANGE

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 7 Jul 86 pp 1, 16

[Article by Roseline Umesi]

[Text]

SECOND Tier Foreign Exchange Market which the government intends to introduce as a source of generating foreign exchange is the only option left with the government as a means of reviving the economy, according to industrialists. However, the government must devise a method of containing the high inflationary rate which would accompany the policy.

The Executive Director of Manufacturers Association of Nigeria (MAN) Dr. Oladapo Fafowora told the Business Times last week that any policy which eliminated import licence requirement is accepted.

He however, warned against the high inflationary rate which will accompany the Second Tier Foreign Exchange rate. He predicted that the infla-

tionary rate would increase between 300 to 400 per cent.

For example, he used the price of a beetle car to illustrate. In his own view, where he imagined that N3 will purchase \$1 sterling, he then computed that when the system becomes functional, a beetle car will cost between N30,000 and N35,000 depending on the exchange rate.

And in this case, he argued that only few cars will be produced and sold, since only few people can afford to buy cars. He said that as long as any product contains very high imported components or inputs that the price is bound to go up.

He said that under demand management policy which the government is going to introduce, price is used as an instrument to control the level of demand, because if the price is too high people will not buy the products.

Furthermore, he stated that the new system will eliminate false life which many people have been living. In any case Dr. Fafowora said that it is only the government which will work out the modalities on how to combat the social evils that will accompany the policy, such as high rate of inflation and high unemployment rate following factories closures for those companies which may not afford to buy enough foreign exchange.

Dr. Fafowora also want the government to define who should trade in the market. He suggested that majority of the foreign exchange derived from the market should be allocated to manufacturers.

The chairman and managing director of UAC of Nigeria Limited Chief E. A. O. Shonekan told the Business Times that he accepts any policy which does not

require import licence, because the use of import licence to allocate foreign exchange has been misused and abused.

Chief Shonekan said that the system should be given a trial because there is no option left since credit lines have been closed right from the beginning of the year.

Even the companies which have got their 1986 import licences are not able to place orders for imports because there are no credit lines. He said that many companies have remained in business as a result of the old stock they have.

He projected that about N4 billion will be injected into the market. And he believes that such amount is adequate because only the necessary items will be imported.

The high cost of imports will reduce importation and waste. Even the traders, he

argued, will not rush to import consumer goods because if the items are too expensive, nobody will buy them.

Chief Shonekan argued that ordinary people will not suffer too much as a result of the new system, because they are used to paying the market value for the goods they buy.

He rather said that the middle class echelon are going to be mostly affected, because most of them have not been paying economic value of the goods they consume. This is because they get the goods freely or use their connections to buy at the government controlled prices.

He predicted that the new system will eliminate middlemen, because the manufacturers would like to push their products directly into the market. Since the prices of consumer goods will be high, the manufacturers

will be faced with market competition to attract the limited buyers. And when this becomes the case, prices will start falling because sellers will start cutting their profit margin in order to sell their products.

Chief Shonekan believes that the new system will curb waste both in the public and private sector. Since it is going to cost more to import, the government for example will maintain and repair the cars it has instead of buying new ones.

The public sector which has been accused in the past for being wasteful will have to be careful, because the government too will be exchanging its naira in the Second Tier Foreign Exchange market.

He also suggested that the market should be free.

The managing director and Chief Executive of the Nigeria-Arab Bank Alhaji S. A. O. Sule said

that the new policy is a realistic alternative, at least in the short run. Since Nigeria does not want the IMF loan, the new measure will help the revival of the economy. He argued that since the credit lines have remained closed and the Central Bank is not releasing any foreign exchange, the Second Tier Foreign Exchange market will act as an alternative source of foreign exchange.

Alhaji Sule said that the economy can accommodate the state where N3 exchanges for \pm sterling, but when for example one dollar has to exchange for N5 or N6, it means that the inflationary rate cannot be coped with, and the social problems will be great, he cautioned.

It is the view of the people interviewed that the Second Tier Foreign Exchange Market will help the government repay the short term external loan.

/9274

CSO: 3400/145

LPG PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION PROBLEMS REVIEWED

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 30 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Dapo Ajibola]

[Text]

THE annual production of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in the country is to be increased to 488,000 metric tons in 1991 from the present 56,298 tonnes level produced in 1985.

Though the combined designed capacities for the three refineries in the country is presently 188,000 metric tons per year, production was down to the 1985 figure due to maintenance shutdowns which had characterised the industry.

Meanwhile, estimated national consumption of gas is about 84,000 metric tons per year, compared with production, this leaves a shortfall of about 27,700 metric tons which the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) has been making good through importation.

For example, according to investigation, the importation programme of the corporation envi-

sages that about 4,000 metric tons of gas will be imported monthly to augment the local production.

However, the developmental programme of NNPC for LPG has envisaged that by 1991 the four refineries (the fourth is scheduled to come on stream in 1988 in Port Harcourt) would be producing 282,000 metric tons per year while 226,000 metric tons is expected out of the 250,000 metric tons natural gas stream from the Escravos - Lagos Pipeline (ELP).

Toward improving the existing refineries to be able to meet 1991 target, NNPC has embarked on debottlenecking and maintenance work at the Warri Refinery. The exercise is expected to remove current operational constraints and also increase the overall capacity of the refinery by 25 per cent.

The Kaduna Refinery is to take a Merox unit which will raise LPG production from 50,000 metric tons to 150,000

YEAR	PRODUCTION (MT)		
	WARRI	PH (I)	KADUNA
	C3/C4	HEXED	LPG
1985	17900/59400	16320	40698
1987	21100/33500*	15520	80000**
1988	22000/35000*	16320	170000**
1989	20000/31000*	15520	150000**
1990	22000/35000*	16320	170000**
1991	20000/32000*	15520	150000**

* after meeting the requirements of Petrochemical Phase

** If the Merox Unit comes on stream as from third quarter 1987.

PH (I) is the existing Port Harcourt Refinery.

LOCATIONS AND STORAGE CAPACITIES OF LPG FILLING PLANTS

LOCATION	NUMBER	TOTAL CAPACITY (MT)
LAGOS	6	2867
KADUNA	5	625
WARRI	3	443
PORT HARCOURT	3	156
KANO	3	157
MINNA	3	240
ONITSHA	2	187
IBADAN	1	32
ONDO	1	25
OGUNSHI-NEW	1	25
OTTA	1	50
TOTAL	29	4727

tons. This unit is expected on stream in 1987 and from the new Port Harcourt Refinery (coming on stream in 1988) is expected about 64,000 tons.

While the estimated domestic demand by 1991 is 488,000 metric tons, total production of LPG in the country would be about 512,000 tons. According to NNPC

sources, should the domestic market not consume all, the surplus LPG would be exported.

In raising the level of consumption to the 488,000 metric tons in 1991 much would be demanded of the marketers, said a source in NNPC, in form of aggressive marketing programmes within and beyond the present principal market areas for LPG which are Lagos, where over 50 per cent of national consumption is recorded and Anambra, Bendel, Oyo, Kaduna, Imo, Kano and Rivers states.

However, LPG marketers have highlighted some constraints that might delay expanding LPG home market.

These include irregular lifting of the gas from the refineries and storage depots.

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CSO: 3400/145

OIL POLICY 'EXEMPLARY' IN FACE OF DIVERSITY

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Jul 86 pp 1, 24

[Article by Ndu Ughamadu]

[Text]

NIGERIA'S oil policy in the last two years has been described as 'exemplary' considering that the country was able to wrench and hold onto a quota in spite of the contending factions in the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

To this effect, the First Bank of Nigeria Limited in its authoritative 'Quarterly Review' has lauded the Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) for its ability to cope with sophisticated demands of today's complex oil market which was made possible by the oil policy.

Surely enough, in an interview with Business Times at Brioni, Yugoslavia venue of the last OPEC 78th ordinary

meeting, the Petroleum Resources Minister and OPEC president, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, said that Nigeria would continue to pursue an aggressive oil marketing policy.

This he said would enable the country to find realistic market for its crude oil which current production level he put at between 1.6 and 1.7 million barrels a day (mbd).

Alhaji Rilwanu further said that such a marketing policy would also encourage more oil exploration and exploitation adding that very low price for crude oil has the multiplier effect of discouraging crude oil prod-

uction and that of gas.

However, the First Bank noted that in spite of all these commendable efforts, there was "no scenario in the next two months that offers anything resembling a windfall in foreign earnings from oil sales".

Most analysts see a standard scenario oil prices firming to between 16 and 18 dollars a barrel in the "next six to twelve months."

"It is unlikely that prices will reach that upper end of this price bar (18 dollars) and it is equally likely that the stability within this bar will probably be achieved in the second half of the six to twelve months forecast".

The quantity demanded for oil is likely to be low this summer and will therefore possibly increase the pressure on OPEC members "to cut production, which means a return to the dilemma of assigning reduced quotas".

Petroleum Resources Minister agreed recently that quantity demanded for crude was generally low in summer adding, "we are expecting low production in the third quarter of the year and high production in the fourth quarter".

On the implications of all these, the First Bank said: "The days of oil boom have

receded far into the background of the distant past, and oil will for some years to come represent a mode of national subsistence, and no more. The prospect of future counter trade deals, though an option for revenue, will almost certainly be adopted as a medium long term option for development projects".

The First Bank urged the government, sequel to the present reality, to impose the discipline required for a recovery, adding, "the thrust now is to seek a re-scheduling of the nation's debts so as to stabilise what has been continuing syndrome of dislocation over the last two years".

GONGOLA TRADITIONAL RULERS BANNED FROM LAND ALLOCATION

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 9 Jul 86 p 16

[Article by Obi Udefuna]

[Text]

THE Gongola commissioner for local government, Dr Mahmud Hamman, has said that traditional rulers would no longer participate in the allocation of land in the state.

Dr Hamman told the fourth session of the People's Parliament on Saturday in Fufere, Gongola State, that land allocation committees, previously under the chairmanship of traditional rulers in the state, had been dissolved, explaining that the move was to "insulate" the rulers from conflicts and "petty" land politics.

The commissioner said that new committees would be constituted to administer land matters and that government would take appropriate steps to ensure that the masses were not unduly deprived of their legitimate land.

Gov Madaki said that the state government would no longer tolerate a situation whereby few individuals acquired large expanse of land to the detriment of the masses.

He said that government was taking adequate steps to end conflicts between livestock grazers and farmers in the

state.

The commissioner of police in the state, Alhaji Manu Umar, said that the task of eliminating cattle theft in the state was a joint responsibility of the police and the communities.

Alhaji Manu urged the people to give useful clues that could lead to the arrest of cattle thieves to the police or their district heads.

The commissioner disclosed that the State Police Command would soon provide more landrovers to the police anti-cattle theft squad to assist them in checking the menace of thieves.

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CSO: 3400/145

MINISTER CITED ON GUIDELINES FOR AIRPORT CONSTRUCTION

AB162114 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 16 Jul 86

[Text] The Federal Government is soon to come out with guidelines for granting approval for the construction of airports in the country. The minister of transport and aviation, Brigadier Jeremiah Useni, made this known at a meeting in Lagos today with private operators of aircraft to Warri airstrip in Bendel State. Correspondent Musa Ali was there for Radio Nigeria:

[Ali] The minister said the aim of the regulation is to number such airports being proposed by some states, private organizations, and individuals. He said the regulation will guide any state, organization, and community intending to build an airport of the kind, on facilities to be provided as well as other necessary requirements before they could get approval to do so. Brig Useni reiterated the government's stand that no compensation will be paid on any privately built airport, but promised that government would provide navigational aid to such airports.

Earlier, Brig Useni gave the private operators of aircraft to Warri airstrip 2 months to come out with suggestions on how to make the airstrip safer for landing and taking off of aircraft. He proposed an expansion to the present airstrip or its relocation at a new site to be fully financed by the operators in collaboration with the local community. The minister, who undertook a tour of the airstrip last week, said that he held discussions with the communities and that they expressed their willingness to join hands with any organization wishing to build an airstrip in any location on their land.

A spokesman for the operators told the minister that the organization has no financial capability to embark on such projects at present. But the minister told them that they had no option than to (?provide) amply for the safety of the users of the airstrip or the government might be forced to close it down.

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CSO: 3400/145

CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY SUFFERING FROM RECESSION

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 30 Jun 86 p 32

[Text]

MOST construction companies, as the protracted recession bites harder, have got their turnovers nose-diving to an all-time low.

According to Engineer E. Olu Olowookere, President of the Federation of Building and Civil Engineering contractors, at an interview with the Business Times, the turnover of the financially strong construction companies have nose-dived by about 60 per cent between 1982 and now while many of the weak companies have collapsed.

The outlook for the future may be worse as only a handful of construction contracts are awarded by the governments of the federation while many of the ongoing works from the previous contracts have been completed.

To show the seriousness of the falling turnovers, Engineer Olowookere illustrated with two companies within the industry as examples.

These are Dumex whose turnover dropped from N85.24 million in 1982 to N43.90 million, N12.99 million and N3.23 million in 1983, 1984 and 1985 respectively. Roads Nigeria

Limited had its turnover drop from N74.23 million in 1983 to N37.23 million and N29.07 million in 1984 and 1985 respectively.

One of the factors that is likely to worsen the situation for the industry this year is the federal government's stand (it happens to be major source of contract award to the industry) that emphasis will only be laid on projects nearing completion, particularly those in the economy sector.

Virtually, the governments in the federation have stopped new construction works but instead concentrate on maintenance works which are carried out through direct labour.

Though it was envisaged by the industry that the size of the capital expenditure of the federal government which was N5.796 billion and N6.946 billion in 1985 and 1986 respectively should have accommodated about N3.6 billion for new construction works each year but it never did. Instead only about N180 million was set aside each year for routine maintenance of high-ways as an example, out of which about 33 per cent was actually spent.

The other factor is that of indebtedness to the con-

tractors by both the federal and state governments, about 60 per cent of which are attributed to the state governments.

Engineer Olowookere contended that since the debts are not paid and the same overhead costs are on continuous run from year to year for each company, coupled with the high interest rates charged by banks on loans accumulating, the industry is in trouble.

Though, he said, the federal government has agreed on rescheduling the debts by issuing bonds but this is yet to be rationalised. And while this is to be settled, the interests on loans continue to mount.

Since the contribution of the industry to capital formation is a function of investment, it follows that as the fortune of the industry dwindles, its ability to contribute has been so affected.

Gross capital formation at current values from the construction industry dropped from N4.989 billion in 1984 to N4.984 billion in 1985.

Before the recession, the industry had a very rapid growth, thereby becoming the largest contributor to the Gross capital formation.

RAILWAY CORPORATION SCORES GAINS DESPITE PROBLEMS

Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Jul 86 p 3

[Article by Michael Oduniyi]

[Text]

THE Nigerian Railway Corporation (NRC) revenue for the first quarter of 1986 increased by 5.2 per cent over that of the last quarter of 1985.

Business Times investigation showed that while the corporation's revenue for the last quarter (October-December) in 1985 was N14.5 million, it increased to N15.3 million as at the end of the first quarter of 1986.

The amount are proceeds from passengers and goods traffic services offered by the corporation.

However, while total number of passengers carried by NRC increased from 2.53 million to

2.71 million passengers for the or 6.8 per cent increase the total tonnages of goods carried dropped by 3.4 per cent where a total of .27 million tonnes of goods was carried for the first quarter in 1986 as against .26 million tonnes carried for the last quarter in 1985.

The drop in goods traffic experienced by the corporation early in the year, according to NRC spokesman Alhaji Abdul Azeez, was due to inadequacy of locomotives, rolling stock (coaches and wagons) and decrease in over-all traffic speeds over sections of rail-track that are over due for replacement and reballasting which affected turn-round of locomotives.

The Nigerian Railway Corporation only last week, announced new fares for its rail passenger and freight services.

The new fares, which received Federal Government blessings last May and effective since last week, is expected to increase the corporation's turn-over for the next quarter by 30 per cent.

BABANGIDA LAUNCHES TREE PLANTING CAMPAIGN

Enugu DAILY STAR in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

THE federal government has approved N14.5 million from the Ecological Problems Fund for specific projects to further enhance the implementation of forestry programmes particularly in the arid zone of the country, President Ibrahim Babangida said on Monday in Maiduguri.

Launching the mass mobilisation phase of the National Tree Planting Campaign at Gubio, near Maiduguri, Maj-Gen Babangida said that of the amount N12.45 million would be released soon.

Maj-Gen Babangida said that the federal government was determined to check abuses of forestry resources as well as encourage practices that would check the advance of desertification.

He said that appropriate steps would be taken to ensure that both states and local governments evolved comprehensive grazing programmes to check over-grazing and encourage livestock production.

He appealed to the states and local governments to enforce the existing laws on indiscriminate bush-burning.

The president said that this mobilisation approach to tree planting was aimed at finding answers to deforestation, land abuse, soil erosion, provision of fuel-wood, timber, natural shades and the war against the degradation of the environment.

President Babangida said that statistics available

indicated that about 20,000 square kilometres of land in Borno, Sokoto, Kano, Kaduna and Bauchi States were severely affected by drought and desert conditions.

He said that now the watchword should be, "if you must remove a tree, ensure that you at least plant five in its place and mature them to adulthood".

Maj-Gen Babangida said that from this moment, he

would expect the federal, state and local governments to devote adequate proportions of their resources for creating forests, shelter belts, woodlots and ensure their effective management.

He thanked international organisations and companies which had shown keen interest in the country's afforestation programmes.

The Borno Governor, Lt-Col Abdulmuminu Aminu, said that more than 64,122.85 square kilometres or 55 per cent of the total surface area of the state was classified as arid or semi-arid zone.

Lt-Col Aminu said that desert encroachment was

greatly affecting the people of the state.

He said that the drought victims were, therefore, confronted by imminent starvation and considerable hardship.

Highlights of the occasion was the planting of trees by the president and other dignitaries in the 10-kilometre shelter belt in Gubio.

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CSO: 3400/144

RECEDING LAKE CHAD THWARTS GRAIN PRODUCTION PLANS

Kaduna SUNDAY NEW NIGERIAN in English 22 Jun 86 pp 1, 14

[Article by Clement Unegbu]

[Text]

THE receding water of Lake Chad has aborted plans by an agency of the Federal Ministry of Science and Technology to save millions of Naira in foreign exchange for the country through massive local production of wheat and barley.

Nigeria has been spending more than 400 million Naira annually on the importation of wheat flour for the making of bread and biscuits and thrice that amount on the importation of malt extracted from barley.

Malt is used for the production of beverages and beer.

Speaking to the *Sunday New Nigerian (SNN)* at a press briefing by the Minister of Science and Technology, Professor, Emmanuel Emovon, a senior official of the Lake Chad Research Institute, Malam Danjuna Mohammed confirmed that some breweries had approached the institute to assist them embark on massive production of barley at the lake.

This, he said, followed the successful development of high-yield varieties of wheat and barley which had been grown and harvested at the lake by the institute. Samples of the grains were on display at the National Assembly Complex in Lagos on Friday.

Malam Mohammed disclosed that efforts to meet the demands of the breweries had been aborted by the receding waters of Lake Chad which has made it impossible for the

institute to embark on the massive production of grains for commercial purposes.

Commenting on the activities of his ministry, Professor Emovon explained that the successes achieved on the local growing of wheat and barley by institutes under his ministry came at a time the Federal Military Government placed a ban on the importation of wheat.

He revealed that the Nigerian Institute for Oil Palm Research (NIFOR), had produced a special dwarf variety of oil palm trees which fruit in two three years instead of the seven to eight years period of fruition of the local variety, adding that the yield of the newly developed palm trees was five times as much and "removes the tedium of climbing to obtain the fruits."

Professor Emovon is optimistic that this development will soon make Nigeria self-sufficient in palm oil production.

According to the minister, animal disease outbreaks have remained a major set back in the development of the

nation's livestock industry, and this has forced research efforts to focus on the development of new animal vaccines.

To this end, Professor Emovon disclosed that the National Veterinary Research Institute, Vom, has developed a new vaccine against the deadly lung disease of cattle known as Contagious pleuro pneumonia.

He said that the institute has been able to produce 100 million doses of animal vaccines which are sold to the public at subsidised rates, adding that this was 200 million doses short of the total annual demand of 300 million doses.

Already, three million Naira has been made available as part of the 10 million Naira needed for the establishment of a commercial vaccine production company at Vom near Jos in Plateau State, he announced.

Speaking later to the *SNN*, Professor Emovon emphasised that it was not the intention of government to embark on the commercial production of the numerous inventions of the research institutes but that it was enough that the government had provided the lead. He, therefore, urged that private entrepreneurs and firms should come forward and acquire patents for the new inventions for commercialisation.

The strategy of centering our industrial development on the importation of sophisticated equipment and materials for which the country has limited capacity to maintain and thus create the dependence syndrome should be de-emphasised, he declared.

SMALL FARMERS TO GET DIRECT LOANS

Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 19 Jun 86 p 16

[Article by Adebisi Adekunle]

[Text]

ABOUT 40,000 farmers are to benefit from the 40 million Naira direct small holder scheme farming loan of the Nigerian Agricultural and Co-operative Bank (NACB) this year.

Managing Director of NACB, Malam Hamman Bello Mohammed, told the *New Nigerian* in Sokoto that small-scale farmers and wage earners

could be the main beneficiaries of the loan.

He said machinery for the disbursement of the loan had been set in motion to open six locations in each of the states.

He said the fund would be increased from the present 40 million Naira depending on the number of fresh applications received by the bank.

Alhaji Mohammed said he favoured the direct disbursement of loan to farmers by banks and said the previous methods of disbursement of the loan through state governments, was faulty.

He said problems of the recovery of such loans was not with the farmers but with the state agencies responsible for disbursement and recovery who he said of the over 300 million Naira owed the bank by states since its inception in 1976 only 3 states, Sokoto, Bauchi and Kano have made some progress in the repayment.

He said as of now the most pro-

blematic states in the repayment of the loan were Oyo and Ondo states who were yet to make any efforts. He appealed to the federal government to persuade the state governments to start repaying the loans.

The managing director who said his immediate priority for now was to put as much resources as possible to ensure that the bank activities went down to the grassroots, added that this would be achieved through developments administratively and support services.

He said to get the farmers at the grassroots, he would work towards getting relationship with state government-owned cooperative banks by using their branches network for credit delivery.

He said the NACB would encourage the banks to open branches in all local government areas and "where they are known, we will come in and help."

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CSO: 3400/145

BRIEFS

STATE CABINET RESHUFFLE--The state military governor, Group Capt David Jonah Jang has announced a cabinet reshuffle. Four of the nine commissioners were affected. Under the new arrangement, the Commissioner for Education, Mr Stephen Ikario was moved to the ministry of health while Mrs Lucy Aluor formerly of health ministry takes over the education portfolio. The Commissioner for Commerce and Industries, Mr Edward Iyorkyaa swaps position with the former Commissioner for Internal Affairs, Information and Social Development, Mr David Attah. A press release by the Chief Press Secretary, Mr Inalegwu Ode said that the changes took effect from June 16. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 24 Jun 86 p 4] /9274

KORAN TEACHINGS AT WAI--An Appeal Court Judge has called on the Federal Military Government to include the teachings of the Holy Qur'an in the implementation of the newly defined War Against Indiscipline. The judge, Qadi Na'ibi Suleiman Wali, made the call while speaking as a special guest during the closing ceremony of the Kano State Qur'anic recitation competition which ended with the distribution of prizes last Saturday. The Shariah Appeal Court Judge noted that for our people to embrace the ethics of WAI it must, of necessity be re-defined to be in line with religious moral teachings as emphasised in the Holy Qur'an. Qadi Na'ibi called for the correct teachings of the Qur'an in our educational institutions, to forestall a Maitatsine-type of uprising. [Text] [Kano THE TRIUMPH in English 30 Jun 86 pp 1, 16] /9274

COMMODITY BOARDS ELIMINATION CRITICIZED--Which agency would implement the new producer prices and buy surpluses from farmers following the scrapping of all the commodity boards? This is a question farmers who besieged the Nigerian Grains Board, NGB, in Minna, kept asking as they waited to be paid for grains they sold to the board in the last farming season. He urged the government to provide an immediate solution or reinstate the commodity boards. Acting General Manager of the Nigerian Grains Board, NGB, Alhaji Raji said they have been instructed to stop buying and selling at the end of this month. He said the board would complete paying the farmers who had sold their surplus grains to them. President General of the National Council of the Nigerian Farmers, NCNF, Alhaji Aminu Tijjani, Turakin Zazzau, told the New Nigerian in Kaduna that the decision to scrap the boards posed a bill challenge to the council. He said leaving it purely as a commercial venture would be disastrous; "because it will put all small scale farmers out of business and the big time farmers will under cut them and buy-up their farms and turn them into labourers." Alhaji

Aminu said government should encourage the formation of a body, comprising members of the NCNF, cooperative organisations and others to regulate prices. [Excerpt] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 26 Jun 86 p 16] /9274

REVIVAL OF COTTON-GROWING--Textiles Manufacturers Association of Nigeria has voted about 40 million Naira for reactivation of cotton in the next ten years. A 10-year plan was unfolded in Sokoto by the Chairman of the Association, Alhaji Mahmud Abubakar while presenting a cheque of 25,000 Naira as their contribution towards the rehabilitation of cotton production in the country. Alhaji Abubakar said each of the 90 members of the association would contribute between 25,000 and 500,000 Naira annually. He said the association has now decided to go into large scale mechanised cotton production with the view of acquiring its raw materials locally. Already, he said, the association has commissioned the Agricultural Research Institute of the Ahmadu Bello University (ABU), Zaria, to look into the possibility of acquiring high yield seeds, labour saving technology, pest control and long stable cotton farming. He said the association has targeted to be producing about 700,000 bales of cotton per annum for use by the existing textile industries as well as the exporting of the commodity by 1996. The Chairman said members of the association would soon undertake a visit to Egypt, Brazil, Zimbabwe and United States to study the mode of their cotton production and rain as it affects cotton production. The Commissioner of Agriculture, Sokoto State, Alhaji Isa Mohammed Argungu expressed the government's appreciation to the donation and assured the association of government's determination to improve cotton production in the country. [Text] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 7 Jul 86 p 16] /9274

HOLDING OF CENSUS URGED--The Commandant of the Nigerian Army School of Infantry (NASI), Brigadier Sani Sami, has said the military should conduct a national census before it handed over power to civilians in 1990. He said it had become necessary because only the military should conduct a national census before it handed over power to civilians in 1990. He said it had become necessary because only the military could successfully conduct a national census, adding that a few able civilian hands would be found to help. Brigadier Sami, a former Governor of Bauchi State, told the New Nigerian in Kaduna that, "we did not know our population to date". He said it was sad that we have tried to conduct a census several times without success. He, however, said there would be need for us to be very careful when we conduct the census adding that "we can't invite anybody to come and assist us." He added "if we shy away from it we will not be doing this country any good." Brigadier Sami wondered how we could plan accurately and properly if we did not know how many we were. On promotions in the army, the Commandant said it was usually very thorough, adding that no officer was promoted who did not merit it. He said officers must appear before a selection board and must fulfill all the conditions before they were promoted and all those promoted were due for it. [Text] [By Bala Mohammed] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 8 Jul 86 p 16] /9274

MURI EMIRATE COUNCIL DISSOLUTION--The Governor of Gongola State, Colonel Yohanna Madaki, has said that the dissolution of the Muri Emirate Council and the removal of the Emir Alhaji Umaru Abba Tukur, as chairman were part of the government's plans to re-organise all arms of its services. He also said the dissolution of the emirate council did not mean that Alhaji Umaru had been removed as emir. Governor Madaki told newsmen at the Government Lodge in

Michika at the weekend that there was no need for panic or for people to become unnecessarily anxious about the dissolution of the council. He said section 73 of the Local Government Reforms Edict of 1976 vested powers of appointment, discipline and removal of traditional rulers in the state governors and therefore he was only exercising those powers. He explained that the government was determined to look into all its arms and agencies with a view to involving the people in the activities of the government, especially at the grassroot level. Colonel Madaki said the withdrawal of the emir's personal staff was done in error and that he had directed that the decision be rescinded. He declared; "As far as I am concerned, Alhaji Umaru Abba Tukur is the Emir of Muri; I have a very high degree of respect for him as well as any other traditional ruler in the state but that does mean that I should not give directives to him as the chief executive of the state." He gave assurance that the Muri Emirate Council would be reconstituted as soon as possible provided that the government had completed all arrangements. [Excerpts] [By Abu Tapidi] [Kaduna NEW NIGERIAN in English 14 Jul 86 p 1] /9274

FULANI SETTLEMENT PLAN--The Plateau State Government is now working hard towards a permanent settlement for the Nomadic Fulani in the state. To this end, the government, in conjunction with the Federal Government and the Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO), is now developing a 150,000 hectare land as a grazing reserve at Wase Local Government area for the Nomadic Fulani. The area is to be divided into 140 hectre pieces a family and leased out to pastoralists for a period of 50 years. This was made known to the Daily Times in an interview by the state Commissioner for Agriculture, Mr Maxwell Yakubu. Mr Yakubu said that already 16 Fulani families with their herds of cattle were being settled around two of the 16 dams in the reserve. Two livestock service centres were being established to cater for the health of the animals as well as other cattle within the area, he said. Mr Yakubu expected that by the end of the settlement scheme, about 700,000 cattle would be settled on the reserve. The commissioner appealed to both livestock and crops producers to always consult the extention agents located all over the state and to always report any outbreak of diseases as quickly as possible. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 26 Jun 86 p 3] /9274

KANO PROMOTION OF GROUNDNUTS--The Kano State Government has set aside N3 million this year on multiplication of groundnut seeds. Col Ahmed Mohammed Daku, the military governor of the state, made this known, while receiving the officials of the Northern States Farmers Association, who called on him last Wednesday in his office. He said that the measure was part of government's efforts to revive the production of groundnut in the state, which was one of the major foreign exchange earners for the country in the early 1970s. The governor then urged the farmers to regard the ban on importation of rice, wheat and maize by the Federal Government as a challenge to them to produce such mode of commodities to meet local demand and become self-sufficient in food production. Col Daku maintained that the two state-owned agricultural companies, KNARDA and KASCO, were set up by the state government in order to assist farmers to acquire farming inputs, fertilizers improved seeds and subsidised prices to boost their agricultural production. He said that despite the economic crunch, the two agricultural companies were making a tremendous impact in the rural areas. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 5 Jul 86 p 3] /9274

CIVIL AVIATION TRAINING CENTER--The Commandant of the Nigerian Civil Aviation Training Centre (CATC) Zaria, Group Capt Haruna Aziz, said on Monday that the centre would soon start air shuttle services from Zaria to Kaduna, Jos and Kano in a bid to generate revenue and offer convenient services to air travellers within the area. Welcoming the Minister of Aviation, Brig J. T. Useni, who visited the centre, the commandant said that a Task Force on revenue collection had been set up by the centre to identify areas where savings could be made and to recommend areas where the centre could offer technical services. Group Capt Aziz urged the ministry to look for solutions to the acute shortage of aircraft spare parts in the country, noting the problem had disrupted flight training programmes and caused the extension of duration of courses for pilots. He said that the few available training equipment were inadequate, outdated and unreliable. Group Capt Azi revealed that the centre had started night flights using "bush lamps" to serve as runway landing lights as a result of lack of facilities. The commandant said that although the method was crude, it had greatly reduced the cost of organising night-flying exercises. He further said that the centre planned to begin jet training operations for the rapid conversion of pilots to more advanced jet aircraft. Group Capt Aziz said that plans were also underway to purchase and install a Boeing 737 simulator in addition to the existing F28 simulator used for training at the centre. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 9 Jul 86 pp 1, 13] /9274

AIR FARES INCREASE EXPLANATION--The recent 40 percent increase on air fares by the Ministry of Transport and Aviation was prompted by the removal of subsidy on petroleum by the Federal Government. Air commodore Okpere gave this explanation while defending the air fare increase. According to him, before the oil subsidy was withdrawn, aviation fuel cost 9.9k per litre but it has risen to 30k for the same quantity which in turn has "a profound effect on Nigerians." Aviation fuel, he said, cost more in Nigeria than elsewhere because it was even cheaper to buy it from Ghana than in Nigeria. "We have to buy our spares, maintain our aircraft, pay workers' salaries and we want to break even. The only way we can wade through this is by increasing air fares. "It is still cheaper to fly in Nigeria than any other place in the world because of the much more social than commercial services the Nigerian Airways render to Nigerians; the national carrier boss pointed out. Air Commodore Okpere, however, thanked the Federal Government for approving only 30 percent instead of the 70-80 percent proposed by the airways. On the possibility of future fare increases, the national carrier's director said it would depend on the position of the naira if the second-tier market proposed by the government becomes functional. [Text] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 10 Jul 86 p 17] /9274

OIL REFINERIES EXPANSION--The Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation (NNPC) is to increase the installed capacity of the Kaduna and Warri refineries by 10 and 25 percent respectively, the general manager of the Kaduna Refinery, Mr Babajide Soyode, has said. Speaking to the Press in Kaduna over the weekend, Mr Soyode said the exercise would increase Kaduna's present refining capacity from 100,000 to 110,000 barrels a day and Warri's from 100,000 to 125,000 barrels a day. Mr Soyode said that the increase in production capacity is necessary because the country still imports paraffin based crude oil from Kuwait and Venezuela. Nigeria's oil he said is not suitable for the manufacture of

lubricating oils which the country needs for the manufacture of asphalt, brake fluids, waxes and sulphur. At Kaduna Refinery the expansion project was drawn up by indigenous engineers but it will be erected by the Chiyoda Chemical Engineering and Construction Company who built the refinery. It is expected to be ready by November. The two projects will cost about N300 million. [Text] [By Lola Ibironke] [Lagos DAILY TIMES in English 16 Jul 86 p 3] /9274

AIR FORCE ANTISMUGGLING MEASURES--The Rivers State Governor, Police Commissioner Fidelis Oyakhilome, has stressed the need to strengthen the Air Force to enable it carry out regular air patrols, particularly in the border areas of the country, to check smuggling and other illegal activities detrimental to the economy of the nation. Speaking in Port Harcourt when the Air Officer Inspections, Air Commodore Bayo Lawal, paid him a courtesy visit at Government House, Mr Oyakhilome noted that despite the combined efforts of the law enforcement agencies, smuggling was still going on in different parts of the country. He said that the seizures at the various ports had confirmed that smuggling was still being carried out, and suggested that proceeds from the sale of seized goods should be used in the maintenance of aircraft and vessels involved in patrol operations. Responding, Air Commodore Lawal said that the Air Force had acquired some aircraft to check smuggling in the country and that details were still being worked out for joint operations between the Air Force and the Army. Air Commodore Lawal said that the Aircraft which were based in Benin would operate along the coastal areas up to Calabar estuary. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 8 Jun 86 p 10] /9274

ROAD CONTRACT AWARDS--The Federal Military Government has awarded contracts worth about N45 million for the rehabilitation of roads in 18 states of the federation. They are expected to be completed by December 31, this year. This was announced by the Minister of Works and Housing, Alhaji Abubakar Umar, in Lagos. A breakdown of the awards revealed that Imo State was allocated the highest amount of N3,399.625, for the Bende-Ohafia Road, Ohafia-Arochukwu Road and the Umuahia-Cross River State Border. Kwara State received N3,324,120, for the Igbeti-Kishi-Kafama Road, Wawa-Kainyi Road and bridges on the Ilorin-Igheti Road. Ondo State was allocated N3,196,010 for the Ado Ekiti-Iddo Omuaran Road and the Ado Ekiti-Ikare-Bendel State Border. Others include Cross River State, Gongola State, Kaduna State and Sokoto State which received about N2.9 million each. Kano State was allocated about N2.8 million, while Bendel and Borno States each received about N2.6 million. Bauchi and Plateau States were allocated about N2.4 million each, while Oyo State, Ogun State and Anambra State received about N2.3 million, N2.2 million and N2.1 million respectively. Rivers State received about N1.3 million while N1.1 million was allocated to Niger State. The lowest amount of N399,525 went to Benue State. [Text] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 8 Jul 86 p 6] /9274

ANAMBRA FAMILY PLANNING PROGRAM--The Anambra State Ministry of Health has embarked upon the development of a plan for family planning as a preventive measure and as part of the primary health care effort. This programme when fully developed is meant to blend with other maternal and child health services such as immunization, Oral Rehydration Therapy, breast feeding support and nutrition, improvement of ante-natal, delivery and post-partum care. This

information was made known in an address read on behalf of the state commissioner for health by Dr P. I. Okolo, chief medical officer of Anambra State at the opening ceremony of the family planning course for nurses, held at the UNTH, Enugu. Also speaking at the ceremony, the head of department, obstetrics and gynaecology, UNTH, Enugu Professor William Chukudebelu explained that the objective of the course was to train manpower who would use their knowledge and expertise to foster the establishment of family planning clinics in the remote areas of the state. Professor Chukudebelu attributed the high birth rate in the country to the ravages of the civil war which claimed thousands of lives, adding that the psychological mood of people was to make up for the human losses of the war. [Excerpts] [By Eucharia Onwumelu] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 9 Jul 86 p 16] /9274

ACCELERATED ANAMBRA POLICE INVESTIGATION--A decree which will compel the police to complete the investigation of any criminal case within six months would soon be promulgated. The decree when enacted will compel the police to finish investigations within the stipulated period or have the accused persons discharged for want of prosecution. Disclosing this while briefing the press on the activities of his ministry the Attorney-General and Commissioner for Justice, in Anambra State, Mr J. C. Ugwu, said that the promulgation of the decree was one of the decisions reached at the recent conference of Attorney-Generals of the federation in Jos and Owerri, respectively. Other measures to decongest the prisons according to the state Attorney-General were the provision for verbatim reporters and automatic recording machines for recording proceedings in the courts, the building of three or four forensic laboratories and the engagement of handwriting analysts to facilitate the speedy trials of cases requiring handwriting expert opinions. Mr Ugwu regretted that no new prison houses have been built in Anambra State since 30 years ago, while lack of a number of infrastructures have militated against the successful decongestion of cases pending in the courts. [Excerpt] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 10 Jul 86 p 1] /9274

ONITSHA AIRSTRIP, AIR SERVICE--The Niger State government in cooperation with some Nigerians will commence daily commercial charter flights to serve Onitsha, Minna and Lagos before December, 1986. Also an airstrip will be constructed at Onitsha to serve the airline. Speaking in an exclusive interview in Minna the Military Governor, Col David Mark on why he decided to embark on the project and what benefits he hopes to derive said: "We feel that Onitsha is a very big commercial centre. We feel that any flight originating from Onitsha to Lagos would be full everyday; even three times a day. What we are going in for is just a thirty seater aircraft, of course, we have had discussions with some of the traders in Onitsha. All the buses that move between Minna and the rest of the Eastern Zone, terminate on Onitsha. So first, I see it as an avenue to expose Minna and Niger State to the commercial exercise and business and we also see it as a form to cooperation between Minna and Onitsha. [Excerpts] [By Conrad Bosah] [Enugu DAILY STAR in English 10 Jul 86 p 1] /9274

ECOWAS INSURANCE CARD PROGRAM--Nigeria will launch her ECOWAS brown card scheme on Tuesday. The scheme is designed to provide third party liability insurance cover for victims of road accidents occurring within the territories of ECOWAS member-states. The National Insurance Corporation of Nigeria, NICON, is coordinating the scheme in the country. Already, the FMG [Federal Military Government] has promulgated a decree for the implementation of the scheme in the country. [Text] [Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 20 Jul 86 AB] /9274

CSO: 3400/146

SOUTH AFRICA

INTELLIGENCE SERVICE REFUSES COMMENT ON NEWSPAPER REPORT

MB250508 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2020 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Cape Town, 23 Jul (SAPA)--The Department of Intelligence in Pretoria today declined comment on reports that U.S. and British intelligence agencies had swapped information on the banned African National Congress with South Africa in return for information on the Soviet and Cuban presence in Africa.

Approached to comment on the report published in THE NEW YORK TIMES this week, Mr Christo Smith, Liaison officer for the intelligence service, said he had "no comment."

South African experts said that information-swopping among intelligence agencies was quite common.

This was the opinion of both Mr Leon Kok, director of the South African Institute of International Affairs in Johannesburg, and Prof Michael Hough, director of the Pretoria-based Institute of Strategic Studies and an expert on revolutionary warfare.

Mr Kok pointed out that the "leak" to a leading U.S. newspaper was "most unusual" in terms of the unwritten code of intelligence-swopping. The move could be subject to several interpretations, he said.

It could either be a calculated leak to embarrass certain U.S. politicians or it could reflect dissatisfaction inside the U.S. intelligence network that too much information was being passed to South Africa.

The trading of information could also become a "political liability" and possibility lead to "distrust" among the intelligence groups.

Prof Hough said there was substantial evidence to indicate the Central Intelligence Agency monitored ANC activities. It was also well-known that when South Africa patrolled the coastline with the Shackleton aircraft it provided information to NATO about Soviet submarine manoeuvres.

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CSO: 3400/323

SOUTH AFRICA

HEUNIS CRITICIZES EGLIN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL REMARKS

MB231944 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1745 GMT 23 Jul 86

[Embargoed until 2201 GMT 23 July]

[Text] Pretoria, 23 Jul (SAPA)--The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, today (Wednesday) branded remarks by the leader of the opposition, Mr Colin Eglin, concerning the proposed National Council as "shallow and superficial."

In a news release issued in Pretoria today (Wednesday) Mr Heunis said that Mr Eglin had been quoted as saying that a postponement of a standing committee on constitutional affairs meeting indicated that "something had gone wrong and that it was typical of the whole pattern of confusion which was a hallmark of constitutional development in South Africa."

Mr Heunis said if Mr Eglin was quoted correctly, he had revealed "a complete lack of understanding for the process of negotiation which should accompany all constitutional development."

Mr Eglin's "insensitivity" regarding this process was "disturbing, to say the least," and his "opportunistic reaction to the postponement of the meeting of the standing committee casts doubt on his sincerity regarding the process of negotiation in general and the national council in particular," Mr Heunis said.

He said the National Council Bill had initially been published for comment. It had evoked considerable response and follow-up discussions were in progress.

This underlined the government's commitment to negotiation, Mr Heunis said.

"The government does not intend to cut this discussion short as it believes it to be in the joint interest of all black people as well as the government and therefore of South Africa itself."

Mr Heunis said the government had irrevocably committed itself to the understanding that steps such as creating the National Council would not be finalised unilaterally but that negotiations should be conducted on the widest possible basis with interested parties.

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CSO: 3400/323

SOUTH AFRICA

SADF SPOKESMAN DENIES IMPENDING RAID

MB241232 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1155 GMT 24 Jul 86

[Text] Pretoria, 24 Jul (SAPA)--The SA Defence Force [SADF] said today it was not prepared to react to reports emanating from Nigeria which stated that the Defence Force might raid neighbouring countries at the end of the month.

Zimbabwe's ZIANA NEWS AGENCY reported this week that "a Western Europe correspondent" of the NIGERIAN NEWS AGENCY learned about such plans from "authoritative sources" in London and from "a confidential report."

A Defence Force spokesman said in Pretoria that the SADF was not prepared to react to allegations which were obviously aimed at maximum propaganda, especially in the light of the current visit to Southern Africa by the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe.

The ZIANA NEWS AGENCY reported that South African Defence Forces might carry out raids on neighbouring countries on or about 30 July, after Sir Geoffrey had left Pretoria. According to "a confidential report" made available to the Nigerian correspondent, Pretoria's initial refusal to meet Sir Geoffrey was because South Africa had completed plans for the attack and feared embarrassing the statesman. The report said that "the arrest last week of alleged ANC fighters by South African troops was designed to give cover for the attacks." The report also said that South Africa was now applying sanctions against Botswana far more comprehensive than those the Commonwealth Eminent Persons Group had recommended against Pretoria.

The "racist regime" was doing its best to ensure that vital oil supplies did not reach some of the Frontline States, the report said, but added that some of Africa's oil producing countries and Saudi Arabia were presently mapping out plans for assistance to such countries.

The Defence Force spokesman said the SADF had no quarrel with its neighbours. "On the contrary, the Defence Force actively wishes to live in peace with every country in the region. However, when the Defence Force takes action it is directed at ANC terrorists and terrorists nests, wherever they may be hidden or harboured. These are the people who plant bombs next to bus stops, inside coffee bars and outside crowded nightclubs, killing and maiming innocent people of all races, including children as young as two weeks old."

The spokesman said there was no doubt that ANC terrorists were responsible for laying landmines in South Africa that killed and seriously injured a number of civilians. "These are the people with whom the Defence Force has a quarrel and whom the Defence Force will seek out and destroy wherever they are." The Defence Force has committed to the protection of all the inhabitants of South Africa, regardless of race, creed, colour or religion, he added.

/9274

CSO: 3400/323

CABINET URGED TO GIVE PREFERENCE TO LOCAL GOODS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Jul 86 p 3M

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — President Botha has urged his Cabinet to insure that all levels of Government give preference to locally manufactured products as a counter to the sanctions threat.

A letter by President Botha to Cabinet Ministers has been circulated to local authorities by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning with a request for "co-operation".

President Botha says sanctions are "the order of the day" and he has called for an "even greater effort" in giving preference to locally manufactured products.

In the letter Mr Botha said it had always been the policy of the Government to give preference to locally manufactured products. All Cabinet Ministers controlling "purchasing and acquisition organisations" had been asked in 1978 to give effect to this policy.

"You will appreciate that because of the present situation of the South African economy, an even greater effort is now required insofar as giving preference to locally manufactured products as regards purchases and services (is concerned)," Mr Botha said.

ENCOURAGE INDUSTRIES

He said trade sanctions were the "order

of the day" and that from a strategic point of view it was the "right thing" to support and encourage local industries with "single-minded purpose".

"It has (also) become absolutely imperative, from the point of view of work provision, that the production capacity in the factory system be fully utilised and, if possible, even expanded."

The benefits of capacity production were obvious, as were the "extremely harmful" effects of the closing of factories, the destruction of capital and "other disruptions".

Mr Botha said that despite the clear Government policy there were still cases of "apparently unnecessary deviations". These were "unacceptable and indefensible".

"I therefore judge it to be urgently imperative that note should be taken on renewal of this policy and that it should be applied throughout all Government departments and Government-related instances.

"Where work has been entrusted to private consultants this policy, where pertinent, must be pointed out to them."

Mr Botha said that if the proposed allocation of a contract for local goods created financial problems, details should be forwarded to the Cabinet committee for economic affairs for "discussion and guidance".

/9274

CSO: 3400/329

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

AFRIKANERS URGED TO CONTROL SCHOOLS--Conservative Afrikaners have been urged to infiltrate school management committees so that they can control key decisions. The call to give them controlling power at school management council level came at the second bi-annual congress of the ultra-conservative Afrikaner-volkswag. Spearheaded by Tukkies theologian Dr Carl Boshoff, the sombre two-day gathering under the slogan, "The People's Right", held at the Willem Prinsloo Agricultural Museum near Bronkhorspruit, attracted an estimated 250 men, women and children. Various prominent academics, including Professors Alkmaar Swart of Unisa, Fanie Jacobs from Potchefstroom University, Piet Nel of Pretoria University and Dr Chris Jooste, director of Sabra, argued for the implementation of an exclusive white Afrikaner education system along the lines of the historical CNO (Christian National Education) schools. The recently published, "The New History of Southern Africa", was criticised for "casting a bad light on Afrikaners of the past". Members from Pretoria's Brooklyn branch said they were "shocked that children should be subjected to such a liberal interpretation of our history". The fast-growing SOS Childrens Village Association, a multiracial organisation supplying homes to hundreds of South African orphans, was also condemned. Dr Boshoff said the Afrikaner is facing the worst crisis in his history. [Text] [Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 13 Jul 86 p 7] [Article by Elsabe Wessels] /13104

CSO: 3400/315

GREENS ANNOUNCE SUPPORT FOR ANC

Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English 11-17 Jul 86 p 7

[Article by Hans Brandt]

[Text]

THE West German opposition party, the Greens, came out in full support of the ANC [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] at the end of a brief fact-finding visit this week.

"The time for talks with the Botha government is over. Other measures will have to be taken," said Annemarie Borgmann, parliamentary speaker of this radical West German opposition party at a press conference in Johannesburg yesterday.

Borgmann expressed her [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Borgmann also announced that the Greens would call on their supporters in Germany to fast on July 18, Nelson Mandela's birthday. They had decided on this action after talking to Winnie Mandela on Wednesday.

Speaking about a meeting with Dr Walter Hasselkus, managing director of BMW South Africa, Borgmann accused him of refusing a R1 000 donation to Bishop Desmond Tutu's scholarship fund, while donating a fleet of cars to the Venda government.

Hasselkus later denied knowledge of this.

Borgmann said she had been deeply impressed and shocked by what she had seen and been told in South Africa. She drew parallels with Nazi Germany. [censored lines as published]

/13104

CSO: 3400/308

UNREST GREATEST IN SOWETO, EASTERN CAPE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jul 86 p 5

[Text]

A BREAKDOWN of comprehensive statistics on unrest in Black areas pinpoints Soweto and the Eastern Cape as the most trouble-torn areas — with nearly 50 percent of all incidents occurring in them.

Up to the end of the fifth week of the state of emergency, 13 Blacks were killed by Blacks in Soweto and four by security forces. Four people were injured following security forces action and eight in Black on Black violence.

It was in Soweto that 15,4 percent of all unrest incidents country-wide occurred and 28,6 percent of the total damage caused in unrest was done there.

In the Eastern Cape, in the same period, 15 people died in Black on Black violence and nine were killed by the secur-

ity forces. Nineteen percent of unrest incidents occurred there and 20 percent of all damage.

Comparatively, figures for other areas during the first five weeks of the state of emergency were:

Alexandra Township — No Black on Black dead, three killed by security forces, no Black on Black injuries, one by security forces, 0,7 percent of the total number of incidents, 0,01 percent of the damage nationwide.

Mamelodi (Pretoria) — No Black on Black or security forces dead, no injuries, 14 percent of total incidents, 2,4 percent of the damage.

Atteridgeville (Pretoria) — No deaths, no injuries, 0,2 percent of the incidents and 0,01 percent of the damage,

KwaNdebele — 32 Black on Black deaths, no security forces deaths, eight injured in Black on Black violence; seven by security forces, 7,8 percent of incidents and 11 percent of damage.

Port Natal (Durban) — Nine Black on Black deaths, one security forces death, 76 Black on Black injured and four by security forces. 4 percent of total incidents and 8,9 percent of the damage.

Western Cape — 13 Black on Black deaths, one by security forces. Four Black on Black injured, three by security forces, 6 percent of total incidents and 1 percent of the damage.

Soshanguve (North-west of Pretoria) — One death in security force action, no injuries.

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CSO: 3400/328

CROSSROADS REFUGEES' PROSPECT OF STABILITY TERMED BLEAK

Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English 7 Jul 86 p 7

[Article by Andrew Donaldson]

[Text] THE long-term future and the prospect of stability for the thousands left homeless by the violence at Crossroads and its satellite camps are bleak and uncertain.

The establishment of a school at Zolani Centre by a group of teachers from devastated schools at Nyanga Bush and KTC served as an indication of the need for rehabilitation into an orderly community existence.

But, as relief agency representatives pointed out last week, a "return to normal life" for the 70 000-odd homeless will remain remote until the morale of the refugees has been restored and they have been assured of shelter, food and security.

The warden of Shawco, Mr Derek Livesay, said the absence of security was the biggest obstacle to any long-term rehabilitation projects.

While Shawco usually ran an extensive series of "redevelopment projects", providing basic health and social services in the area, this had been disrupted by the violence there.

"We'd like to get those services back to normal, but this can only be done once people have been rehoused somewhere permanently," he said.

While recent developments, such as the establishment of the Zolani school, carpentry courses and requests by refugees for first-aid and other health instruction, were welcome, they were not "long-term solutions", he said.

"The main anxiety and crisis is in finding homes."

Relief worker Mr Steve Jacobs agreed. "The refugees' future is bleak, uncertain. There's a sense

of despondency. They're unstable and their chief concern is staying alive," he said.

This was still — after seven weeks — a "major problem" for relief workers, he said.

Before their homes were razed and their possessions destroyed, the squatter camps' community networks provided them with shelter and security. With the violence, these had been removed, and it was now up to relief agencies to provide them.

"Our role should only be temporary, but with the continued instability it remains a long-term preoccupation," Mr Jacobs said.

Refugees were still in a state of shock and disorientation, he added, although this applied more to the men than the women.

"Women have still been able to function in the relief centres with activities like cooking and child-care. They can still be productive in ways that the men cannot be," he said.

He said it had been extremely tough for those men who were unemployed to get jobs, mainly because in the formal sector, the recession had cut back the number of jobs available, while in the informal sector, which previously provided work for many of the squatters, their entire site of work — the squatter camps — had been destroyed.

"And thirdly," as one of the men said, "how can I go out and look for a job because when I come back my family may not be here any more."

A St John Ambulance relief worker identified some of the other problems facing the men — particularly their difficulty find-

ing employment.

The growing resistance to moving to Khayelitsha, and the unstable background of the area, resulted in job seekers being turned away, she said. Employers feared that a possible resurgence in the violence could result in a degree of absenteeism as workers stayed at home to protect property or participate in fighting.

Finding accommodation was another problem. "Even now, there are still lots of people moving around looking for places to stay," she said.

Describing the school at Zolani Centre, in Nyanga East, she said classes ranging from pre-school to Std 6 were taught there by between seven and 14 teachers.

"The number varies. The school has a roll of some 391 pupils, but this also fluctuates," she said.

● Emergency regulations prevented the Cape Times visiting Crossroads, KTC or Nyanga to report at first hand on the events described in this report.

/13104

CSO: 3400/308

SOUTH AFRICA

BLACK BUSINESSMAN SAYS NO BLACK MIDDLE-CLASS BUFFER

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 13 Jul 86 p 15

[Article by David Breier]

[Text] One of white South Africa's fondest myths was shattered this week - by South Africa's leading black businessman. This was the belief that a black middle-class, including businessmen, would form a buffer between white South Africa and the black masses.

In an interview with THE SUNDAY STAR after his epoch-making speech in Cape Town this week, Dr Sam Motsuenyane, the president of the National African Federated Chamber of Commerce, said that this white belief had now been shown to be a mere myth.

Nafcoc, representing 15 000 black businessmen, has now sided with "total liberation" and Dr Motsuenyane in his address to the Nafcoc congress, spelt out a long list of issues on which the banned African National Congress agreed with Nafcoc.

"We do not want to be used to perpetuate the status quo," he told the SUNDAY STAR.

Dr Motsuenyane, unlike many critics of the Government who talk in vague cliches like "power-sharing" and "ending apartheid", was prepared to spell out exactly what political and economic goals blacks now struggled for.

Whites must be prepared to give up white political power based on colour. "This is nonnegotiable from a black point of view," he said.

The black majority is a reality and this must take effect in any future democratic government, he said.

On the economic level blacks must become part of the mainstream of big business and not merely be on the periphery "receiving crumbs from the table," he added.

Dr Motsuenyane says that these were not merely words and Nafcoc was following them up with deeds.

On the political front he said Nafcoc would refuse to take part in the Government's new National Statutory Council (NSC). This could spell the death knell of Pretoria's current initiatives to co-opt blacks into Government.

Dr Motsuenyane said the real reason for Nafcoc's refusal to take part in the NSC was that it was not clear what the Government was aiming at. "We feel we cannot come out in support of talks that are nebulous," he said.

It appeared the Government was merely perpetuating its current policy of "own affairs" for separate races while whites retained real control of "general affairs".

This was totally unacceptable as it meant that blacks have no say on the most important "general" functions such as taxation, he said.

There were still no signs yet that the Government was prepared to phase out white rule, he said.

And on the sanctions front Nafcoc has now clearly hinted that it might soon change its policy and support international disinvestment from South Africa along with other extra-parliamentary groups.

"I do not want to pre-empt the outcome of our meetings on disinvestment. We have people in both camps," he said.

What has given rise to this new Nafcoc hardline attitude against the Government and big business?

"We have become tougher because of the slowness of change. We need to have Nelson Mandela free to de-escalate violence, we need to unban parties and the Government must negotiate with real leaders. These have not begun to happen."

"The black man in business has been the product of a restricted milieu. He could not escape the problems of his community," he said.

Dr Motsuenyane cited the attacks on a number of businesses recently and said some businessmen had even been killed or injured in the current violence.

Since the declaration of the first state of emergency, black attitudes had hardened as army and police used repression to quell black township violence.

"Black business has been on the periphery of the business community. It has received crumbs from the table of big business. There has been no real involvement. It has been a matter of tokenism. Whatever is happening now is too little too late," he said.

Discussing the high degree of agreement which Nafcoc reached in its recent meeting with the ANC in Lusaka, Dr Motsuenyane said:

"I doubt if any free enterprise system or democratic government would have much to quarrel with this. That is why the South African Government needs to talk to the ANC".

He said the ANC believed in a mixed economy. This meant there would be private enterprise on the one hand and joint ownership of certain strategic enterprises - much as existed under the present Nationalist Government.

"The ANC was distressed at the extent to which its policies were distorted in South Africa," he said.

Dr Motsuenyane said there was no indication that the ANC would nationalise free enterprise. But the ANC and Nafcoc agreed there must be a major redistribution of wealth.

Here he differed sharply with Sanlam chief, Dr Fred du Plessis, who told the Nafcoc congress that it was essential to create new wealth rather than redistribute wealth.

"Wealth for blacks has been restricted outside the homelands and the free enterprise system has been free for the white group.

"How do we create new wealth when we are restricted to only 13 percent of land?" Dr Motsuenyane asked.

While Nafcoc reached extensive agreement at its meeting with the ANC, it failed to do the same with Mr Pik Botha, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and supposedly the most enlightened Cabinet Minister.

Dr Motsuenyane said one of Mr Botha's most disturbing statements was that blacks had false hopes that whites would give up power, and he said the white rightwing must not be underestimated.

"I don't think we should sacrifice the future of this country because of the attitude of a few rightwing whites," Dr Motsuenyane said.

He said that if the postapartheid South Africa was based on individual and not group rights, it could achieve a high degree of democracy as there was no one dominant tribe in the country.

Individual rights could be protected by a Bill of Rights but he opposed the idea of a minority veto.

"At the United Nations, countries which cannot veto do not take very kindly to the veto," he said

Dr Motsuenyane said South Africa has missed the opportunity to develop an intellectual class of blacks who could play their part in leading the country.

But he said at the same time there had already been gross mismanagement by the present white-controlled government.

Dr Motsuenyane said that by identifying with the struggle for liberation, he did not refer only to one organisation.

"We identify with all of those involved in the struggle against the policies of the Government. There are white people who are as concerned about the future as we are. All such people make our approach more effective."

/13104

CSO: 3400/316

CLASSIFIED ADS PERMIT PUBLICATION OF ANTI-APARTHEID STATEMENTS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 23 Jul 86 p 1, C11

[Text]

A group of concerned citizens who were so concerned about the state of the country have set up a new forum to express their views.

The group approached *The Star* with their idea, and as a result a new advertising column called "People's Initiative" was created in *The Star* Classified section. The first column appears today with the publication of 41 advertisements.

They call for, among other things, the total abolition of apartheid, and urge the Government to release all detainees.

Cricket hero Vincent van der Bijl and his wife Bev were of the first to place an advertisement. "Respect for the rule of law, free enterprise, freedom of the individual and Press, and equal opportunity are the corner

stones of a positive future and vision for all people in South Africa," they said.

The idea started when Johannesburg businessman Mr Alastair MacDuff, assembled a group of friends to discuss whether there was something positive yet simple which they could do instead of "just moaning and groaning" about the situation in South Africa.

Out of this was born the "People's Initiative", which describes itself as a group of ordinary, patriotic individuals, with no intention of leaving the country, but who do not want to sit back while violence escalates.

The group decided to launch a type of protest column in the newspaper, smalls to make their voices heard. Mr. McDuff said they hoped the idea would snowball. The column appears on Page 1 of the Classified Section.

People's Initiative

- I demand the immediate and absolute abolition of apartheid together with the immediate charging or release of all detainees. R Montgomery.
- I implore the total abolition of apartheid and the immediate repeal of the Population Regulation and Group Areas Act. Miss Dalene Vergers.
- I implore that negotiations be conducted with leaders of all groups to ensure a peaceful solution that will embrace all peoples of South Africa. L Vergers.
- I resent us being the polecats of the world. Our land has a proud international record - I demand solutions which will return South Africa to its rightful role of respectability. Doreen Ovendale.
- OUR country is too great to be plagued by the current crises. We call for the freedom of the individual - Government through the democratic process - equal education and opportunity for all.
- OUR country is too great to be plagued by the current crises. We call for the freedom of the individual - Government through the democratic process -

equal education and opportunity for all.

OUR country is too great to be plagued by the current crises. We call for the freedom of the individual - Government through the democratic process - equal education and opportunity for all.

G. Pagenfus.

RESPECT for the rule of law, free enterprise, freedom of the individual and press, are the cornerstones for an acceptable future for our children. Dave and Jenny Reeves.

RESPECT for the rule of law, free enterprise, freedom of the individual and press, are the cornerstones for an acceptable future for our children. Loretta and Paul.

RESPECT For the rule of law, free enterprise, freedom of the individual and press, are the cornerstones for an acceptable future for our children. Anne and Leslie Weiss.

RESPECT for the rule of law, free enterprise, freedom of the individual and press, are the cornerstones for an acceptable future for our children. J.L. Davis.

RESPECT For the rule of law, free enterprise, freedom of the individual and press, are the cornerstones for an acceptable future for our children.

Jane and Vincent Cur-ruthers.

RESPECT for the rule of law, free enterprise, freedom of the individual and press, equal opportunity are the corner stones for a positive future and vision for all people in South Africa. Vince and Bev Van Der Bijl. Sir Geoffrey Howe's visit is our last chance to negotiate with the international community. Member Rhodesia. Anne and Leslie Weiss.

SIR GEOFFREY HOWE'S VISIT

MAY be our last chance to negotiate with the International Community.

REMEMBER RHODESIA JOHN CITIZEN

THROUGH God's demand for truth, justice and equality, we call for the immediate restoration of dignity to all people in our land. K. Wood.

THROUGH God's demand for truth, justice and equality, we call for the immediate restoration of dignity to all people in our land. M. Kellkens.

THROUGH God's demand for truth, justice and equality, we call for the immediate restoration of dignity to all people in our land. B. Poppleton.

WE appeal to the true leaders on all sides to stop posturing and get down to responsibly negotiating a safe and secure future for our country and all its peoples. Jane and James Inglis.

WE appeal to the true leaders on all sides to stop posturing and get down to responsibly negotiating a safe and secure future for our country and all its peoples. Patrick and Catherine Levick.

WE appeal for an immediate cessation of violence on all sides. We call for negotiation initiatives to resolve the country's future on a peaceful and democratic basis. E.G. Saner.

WE appeal to the true leaders on all sides to stop posturing and get down to responsibly negotiating a safe and secure future for our country and all its peoples. Kerrin Edeling.

WE appeal for an immediate cessation of violence on all sides. We call for negotiation initiatives to resolve the country's future on a peaceful and democratic basis. Tony van der Schyf.

WE APPEAL FOR JUSTICE

Equal rights, equal education, equal votes. Anthony and Jane Asher.

WE Appeal to the true leaders on all sides to stop posturing and responsibly get down to negotiating a safe and secure future for our country and all its peoples. JD Hadfield.

WE implore the total abolition of apartheid and the immediate repeal of the Population Regulation and Group Areas Act.

WE implore the total abolition of apartheid and the immediate repeal of the Population Regulation and Group Areas Act. Peter Smith.

WE implore the total abolition of apartheid and the immediate repeal of the Population Regulation and Group Areas Act. Doug and Sue Band.

WE implore the total abolition of apartheid and the immediate repeal of the Population Regulation and Group Areas Act. Chris and Marian Waiwyn.

WE implore the total abolition of apartheid and the immediate repeal of the Population Regulation

and Group Areas Act. G.M. Gosnell.

WE implore the total abolition of apartheid and the immediate repeal of the Population Regulation and Group Areas Act. D.M. Kriegler.

WE implore the total abolition of apartheid and the immediate repeal of the Population Regulation and Group Areas Act. Jenny Dyer.

WE implore the total abolition of apartheid and the immediate repeal of the Population Regulation and Group Areas Act. John and Julia Ludwig.

WE implore the total abolition of apartheid and the immediate repeal of the Population Regulation and Group Areas Act. Margie and Alastair Macdurf.

WE resent being the polecats of the world, our land has a proud international record, we demand solutions which will return South Africa to its rightful role of respectability. Mr. and Mrs J. W. Mackenzie.

WE resent being the polecats of the world, our land has a proud international record, we demand solutions which will return South Africa to its rightful role of respectability.

WE urge the Government to charge or release all detainees and to express willingness to negotiate the future of the land with the leaders of all groups. S.A. Hendry.

WE urge the Government to charge or release all detainees and to express willingness to negotiate the future of the land with the leaders of all groups. Patrick and Catherine Lavick.

WE urge the Government to charge or release all detainees and to express willingness to negotiate the future of the land with the leaders of all groups. J.G. de V. Leach.

WE urge the Government to charge or release all detainees and to express willingness to negotiate the future of the land with the leaders of all groups. John and Julia Ludwig.

THIS Column is for you, the Man in the Street, to enable you to express your personal views on the current economic and political crises facing our Country.

/9274

CSO: 3400/331

FINGERPRINTING NEW FACET OF POPULATION REGISTRATION

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jul 86 p 13

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

ALL White, Coloured and Indian South Africans will have to be fingerprinted within the next five years, but the authorities expect to be able to achieve this largely by "natural processes" and without any strong arm enforcement tactics.

Senior officials of the Department of Home Affairs yesterday outlined details of the fingerprinting process, as well as other facets of new population registration and legislation relating to reform moves and the ending of Influx Control.

At a round-table Press conference aimed at clearing up misconceptions and misunderstandings on the legislation, they also made it clear that in future "alien" Blacks from the TBVC states would be handled in the same way on the employment front as aliens from foreign countries further afield.

The onus will be on employers to show motivation for employing such Blacks from Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda

and the Ciskei, to get permission to go ahead and employ them.

The officials also cleared up provisions relating to the restoration of the South African Citizenship Act, bringing full South African citizenship within reach of millions of Blacks living outside their homelands.

Of the new identity documents, which came into force on July 1, it was stated that the new system did not differ radically from the previous, except for the fingerprinting of all South Africans and inclusion in the system of Blacks.

However, the old identity books for Whites, Coloureds and Indians will still remain in force, and will only be replaced on application.

The deadline for fingerprinting has been set at five years hence but the department expects no problems and believes that the fingerprints will be taken over this period in the normal process as people approach it for various matters.

The fingerprints themselves will be kept in a separate bank.

About 110 000 identity documents are issued on average each month and there are about 200 000 applications a year.

The document will be available to all people permanently resident in South Africa and to aliens granted permanent residence permits.

People leaving South Africa permanently will be required to hand back their identity books, with their overseas passports being their means of identification.

It was stressed that there was nothing "sinister" about the various provisions and that secrecy of detail would be maintained, except for information on documents needed for voters' rolls.

To help Blacks, whose old reference books will still be recognised, the department will accept "arcade-type" photographs for the new documents — photographs taken at commercial camera machines.

On the restoration of South African citizenship to TBVC citizens, it is stressed that the new Act

applies only to those who live permanently in South Africa. It does not apply to TBVC citizens living permanently in those countries.

TBVC citizens temporarily in South Africa to study, look for work or as visitors or tourists, will be treated as temporary aliens in South Africa.

A TBVC citizen who has his permanent home in one of those countries will remain a temporary alien in South Africa, even if employed for many years here.

Basically there are three categories for TBVC citizens who want to become South African citizens:

They are those who were born in South Africa before the date of independence of their home countries and who have lived permanently in South Africa. Their children born in South Africa become South African citizens by birth and minor children born outside but who came to South Africa before July 1 become South African citizens by descent.

WHITES SPLIT ON TALKS WITH ANC

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 21 Jul 86 p 10

[Text]

SOUTH African White voters are almost equally divided for and against talks between the Government and the nationalist element within the ANC.

A survey conducted by Market and Opinion Surveys for the newspaper Rapport in June, showed that 48 percent believed negotiations should take place; 48 percent were against; and four percent were uncertain.

The survey posed the question:

"It is sometimes said that the ANC comprises nationalist and communist elements. Do you think it is desirable or undesirable that the Government should try to negotiate with the nationalists in the ANC?"

There was a substantial difference of opinion between Afrikaans and English voters. Only 34 percent of Afrikaners were in favour of talks as compared with 63 percent against.

English-speaking voters were 68 percent in favour and 27 percent against.

Younger voters were more strongly in favour of negotiation. In the under-24 age-group, 56 percent were in favour.

/9274
CSO: 3400/330

U.S. FAVORITE PLACE TO EMIGRATE

Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS in English 5 Jul 86 p 2

[Article by Garner Thomson]

[Text]

LONDON. — The United States Embassy in Pretoria has confirmed a "tremendous increase" in the number of inquiries from South Africans anxious to flee the deteriorating situation at home.

But, it says, the number actually allowed into America will not be going up.

In an interview with BBC Radio 4's Today programme, a spokesman said that as unrest increased, the number of inquiries rose.

"Complicated"

"However, many people are naive about what is necessary to get an immigration visa," he said. American requirements were "very complicated".

Many inquiries came from young people with computer skills who wanted to know about job opportunities in the United States.

The spokesman added: "We have found that every time there is a significant event, like a bomb or a cross-border incursion, the number of inquiries goes up."

Goodwill

Asked whether anxiety appeared to be increasing among white South Africans, the spokesman said there were two attitudes: "One is, it's a lost cause and I'm going to get out, and the other is, there's still enough goodwill, it's my country and I'm going to stay."

But, he added, any South African who continued to insist that "nothing is happening would have to be very blind".

He said: "There's no conflagration in the white suburbs, but certainly just by talking to your black domestic, or meeting the black professional, or driving through a township, you see that there is inequity here, and unless they find some way to equalise the opportunities, there may be more trouble than even we see."

/9317

CSO: 3400/300

17 MILLION BLACKS ARRESTED UNDER PASS LAWS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jul 86 p 6

[Article by Estelle Trengove]

[Text]

No less than 17.12 million blacks were arrested for pass law offences over a period of 65 years, a Government official has said, conceding that these laws brought the whole South African legal system into discredit.

The chief director of the legal administration of the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, Dr J C Bekker, admitted that the pass laws had been discriminatory. They were repealed earlier this year.

CONTROVERSIAL

Dr Bekker spoke about the controversial law in an interview with the journal of the Association of Law Societies, *De Rebus*.

Between 1916 and 1981, at least 17.12 million people were prosecuted for pass law offences. Many had had no legal representation in court, he said.

"Apart from the fact that these laws were discriminatory, they were enforced by a special court system, the commissioner's courts, until August 31, 1984," he said.

Turning to the scrapping of influx control, Dr Bekker said this meant that in future, the housing of workers would be regarded as "a private matter".

The Black Labour Act had also been repealed, since it had been a close ally in enforcing influx control. All manpower matters would, in future, be dealt with by the Department of Manpower on a non-racial basis.

Asked why 15 of the 19 sections of the Abolition of Influx Control Act had been incorporated in the Prevention of Illegal Squatting Act as amendments, Dr Bekker explained that the Act had had to be amended to give effect to the Government's intention of making controlled squatting possible.

He said the Government had used the opportunity to make the Act non-racial.

The Government also used the opportunity to make a "few minor improvements", for example fines which could be imposed under the Act had been increased to bring them in line with the present value of money, he said.

/9274

CSO: 3400/327

NEW RESIDENCE RULES EXCLUDE COMMUTERS

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

Millions of commuters living in border townships and migrant workers in townships and mine hostels around the country will not qualify for the restoration of their South African citizenship.

In a memorandum released today the Department of Home Affairs says citizens of the four independent homelands must qualify for permanent residence in South Africa before they can regain their citizenship.

The memorandum spells out the qualifications and workings of the Restoration of South African Citizenship Act of 1986.

Various categories of persons will not qualify for the restoration of their citizenship.

The Department of Home Affairs has defined the term permanent residence — the main qualification for regaining South African citizenship.

A person will have permanent residence status if he has permanent employment, a suitable home and his wife and family live with him in South Africa. However if he lives in a hostel in South Africa and his wife and family remain in the homeland, then his permanent home is in the homeland.

This applies even if the person has been employed or lived at one address in South Africa for many years.

/9274
CSO: 3400/327

NATION'S ARCHITECTS FACE INTERNATIONAL ISOLATION

Johannesburg THE SUNDAY STAR in English 13 Jul 86 p 10

[Article by Deon Delpont and Carol Lazar]

[Text]

SOUTH African architects face international isolation because they have failed to oppose a motion calling for refusal to design government projects which further apartheid.

Transvaal architects at a meeting in Johannesburg this week voted to stop a debate on their role in an apartheid society.

Two who are members of "Architects against Apartheid" (AAP), Hans Schirmacher and Geoff Stacey, resigned in protest from the provincial body. This means they may not be able to practise as architects.

AAP secretary Mr Schirmacher said other architects were also dissatisfied with the institute but could not risk their careers by resigning.

Some of these intended fighting from within the profession.

The row follows a special meeting of architects of the Transvaal Provincial Institute (TPI) this month when a majority voted against discussing amendments to the professional code that would make it unethical to accept apartheid-related commissions.

Chairman of the meeting and president of the TPI, Arthur van der Westhuizen, said it was conceivable that the outcome of the meeting would give ammunition to those opposed to SA architects.

"There have been rumblings for years. We almost withdrew from the International Union of Architects (UIA), to which our members contribute thousands annually."

A message in support of Aap's proposed amendments was sent from the Kenyan vice-president of the UIA, Reuben Mutiso, warning that "If the motion for change does not go through or appropriate measures are not proposed, we shall have no alternative other than to further isolate you".

Mr van der Westhuizen agreed that some members — many bussed from towns like Pietersburg and Potchestroom — had refused to back the motion because they had government commissions.

Aap members said many at Monday's meeting "who might not have voted for our suggested amendments" upset that the proposals had not been even discussed.

Mr van der Westhuizen said people from top firms, disappointed that the amendments were not discussed, had shown him their contributions that would have toned down the original amendments.

But, he said, 300 had been "thrilled to bits" when they succeeded in stopping discussion.

Aap members have charged the national and provincial bodies with paying lip service to the human rights provisions of the international-

al Declaration of Architects to which SA is a signatory.

Aap intended amending the definition of ethics in the constitution which would have prevented architects from "designing, constructing or supervising" projects which were used to promote apartheid.

The group is rebelling against architects accepting contracts for the building of segregated schools, homeland palaces, single-race hostels, tricameral parliament building and fortifications for police stations.

According to Mr van der Westhuizen the majority of architects at the meeting felt their professional body was not the "forum" to discuss "political matters".

The special meeting of the Transvaal branch of the Institute of South African Architects (ISAA) to debate the issue was attended by 580 members — the largest attendance in the society's history — of whom 300 voted in favour of, and 217 against, the motion being thrown out without discussion. This means the ISAA could be seen to support apartheid.

The part of the motion that caused the stir read:

"... Every member of the ISAA shall... conduct himself professionally that in the rendering of services to individuals, institutions, communities or governments of states, he does nothing that may be construed as giving support to the designing, construction or supervision of projects the use of which has the effect... of discriminating against individuals or groups on the basis of race, colour, sex, language, religion, ideology..."

Said Mr Hans Hallen, past national president of the ISAA and council member of the International Union of Architects (IUA):

"We missed a golden opportunity to discuss what we are doing to help or change the situation in this country."

"The President of the country is willing to speak to Bishop Tutu. I think the fact that we refused to discuss the issue is shameful."

Mr Schirmacher said: "What happened was disgraceful. We shall be taking things further."

But Mr van der Westhuizen, disagrees: "Members had exercised their democratic right in voting that the motion should not be put."

"ISAA has on more than one occasion affirmed its support of the first principle of the declaration made by the IUA at its meeting held in Warsaw in 1981. This principle recognises "... that every society has rights to its identity and that human settlements provide for all man's needs with a strong accent upon the improvement of the quality of life."

The meeting had decided "by a good majority that it would have nothing to do with the motion."

"The meeting believed the business of the institute should be related to architecture and to architects, their interests and their welfare and to this only. It regarded the substance of the motion as far too close to the political scene and not the business of the institute. It felt the motion would impinge upon the freedom of members to accept or reject commissions according to the dictates of their own conscience."

Said Mr Glen Gallagher, past national president and member of the National Board of ISAA: "There were people with two extreme views — those radically in favour and those radically opposed. A strong group felt the motion should be discussed because it may have been able to be amended so that it would be approved by both sides."

"Architecture in South Africa has always been a liberal profession and this motion tends to show us as being a reactionary group which is simply not true."

EXPERTS SAY GOVERNMENT POLICIES DESTROYING FAMILY LIFE

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Jul 86 p 17

[Text] The destructive influence of Government policies on family life in South Africa was brought sharply into focus at a conference on Crisis Intervention yesterday.

"The way the Government handles things filters down to the average man or woman," Dr R Smart of the Transvaal Memorial Institute for Children told the conference at Tara Hospital.

He gave the example of a man with whom he had dealt when that man's son had to receive hospital treatment after a beating.

"He said to me: 'How can the Government tell me not to beat my child when they employ people to sjambok strangers' children in the streets?'"

The fear and anxiety existing in South Africa were not conducive to healthy relationships, said Mrs Ruth de Bruyn, Director of the Family Life Centre.

Even different political views heightened stress.

The effect of community violence on the domestic situation was not yet known, she said.

FUNDAMENTALS

Some couples shelved their problems while they "battered down the hatches". Some emi-

grated as a unit, without analysing problems or tensions within the marriage.

She called for more skilled, short-term marriage guidance and marriage-preparedness classes in schools.

This call was backed by Dr C W Allwood of Baragwanath Hospital. He said there was an urgent need to teach parents the fundamentals of child-parent relationships "so that tomorrow's parents can begin to restore the years that the locust has eaten" (when unrest disrupted family life).

The erosion of traditional society among blacks had turned the lobola (bride price) from a means of creating closer bonds to a source of tension, said Mrs E Shuenyane, a lecturer in community paediatrics at Wits University.

Whereas once the families were drawn together by the rituals surrounding lobola, now the price was paid in cash and many couples started their married life in debt. This strained a marriage.

"If the girl is a graduate, as much as R4 000 can be asked for her. Some women have a baby out of wedlock to get around the lobola."

/13104
CSO: 3400/265

UNREST INCREASES IN JOHANNESBURG TOWNSHIP SCHOOLS

Students Said 'More Militant'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Claire Robertson]

[Text]

Unrest at schools in Johannesburg's black townships continues to worsen, with 50 incidents of violence at schools reported last week.

Department of Education authorities have hinted that schools may be closed down if unrest continues.

Mr Gunther Merbold, Johannesburg regional director of the DET, said today there had been 50 incidents of teachers and pupils being molested, forcibly prevented from going to school, and of the controversial pupil ID cards being burnt.

"Outside elements" were responsible, he said.

In Alexandra, there was a complete stayaway by primary school pupils on Friday, Mr Merbold said.

It is not yet known whether those pupils will return this week.

Several Soweto teachers are reported to be concerned that schools may be closed down for the rest of the year if unrest continues. This follows a recent statement to this effect from Minister of Education and Development Aid Dr Gerrit Viljoen.

Schools have until Friday to "settle down", otherwise "appropriate steps will have to be taken", said Mr Merbold. This is also the deadline for registration of pupils — who face never registering at a DET school again if they do not do so this week.

As well as widespread burning of the ID cards at Vaal schools last week, teachers at some schools in Soweto have been told by pupils that they would be made to eat the identity documents.

A teacher at a school in Meadowlands said this threat was made by the pupils who had accused them of meekly submitting to the instructions of the Department of Education and Training.

"We were told by the pupils if we insisted on giving them the identity documents they would force us to eat them," he said.

The teacher added that pupils seemed to be far more militant than they were last term and he blamed the introduction of the identity documents for the existing state of affairs.

Mr Merbold said while the DET had made some progress in catching up lost time last term, this term "we have a real problem".

Teachers have complained that they are being harassed by both pupils and by the Department of Education and Training.

Reacting to reports that police had "chased pupils into school" in one Soweto incident, Mr Merbold said there was a police presence at some schools, but they were not there to "chase pupils out or in".

"They are there to keep the unwanted element out — and to make it safe for children to attend school," he said.

DET Authorities Deny Closing

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 21 Jul 86 p 1

[Text]

There was no immediate intention to close trouble-torn schools throughout the country, a Department of Education and Training (DET) spokesman said today.

Mr Peter Mundell, public relations officer of the DET, said reporters of a Johannesburg morning newspaper went a "bit too far" on the story about a threat to close the trouble-torn schools for the year.

The matter would be taken up with the newspaper, he said.

Mr Mundell said the situation at schools in Pretoria since the re-opening had been encouraging. It returned to normal by the end of the week, he said.

In its article, the paper quoted its sources as saying the department had set Thursday as the deadline, apparently to carry out its alleged threat.

Threats allegedly made included the closure of schools, dismissal of unqualified teachers at a day's notice, transfer of some teachers to safe schools in the homelands and the sending of other teachers to attend "enrichment" courses.

The paper also quoted Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Minister of Education and Training, when he told the annual congress of the Afrikaanse Studentebond in Potchefstroom last week that black schools where trouble continued would be closed.

/9274

CSO: 3400/327

DET TO REVISE BLACK ENROLLMENT FIGURES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 22 Jul 86 p 14

[Text]

THE Department of Education and Training will use its new enrolment figures to revise its assessment of the number of Black pupils in South Africa, currently estimated at 1,7 million.

A Department spokesman, Mr Peter Mundell, said in Pretoria yesterday

the Department would consider figures obtained by the end of this week as reflecting the number of Black pupils in South Africa.

The figure of 1,7 million Black pupils the Department had been using when it said that more than 80 percent of pupils had returned to schools would therefore be adjusted.

The figure was based on the number of pupils that had been expected to enroll at South Africa's 7 000 Black schools in January, and was no longer realistic, Mr Mundell said.

Black children were not compelled by law, as Whites, to attend schools, he said.

Black pupils country-wide had been given till

Friday this week to re-register.

The registration drive by the Department is part of a massive programme to solve the unrest problem at Black schools and to "normalise" education under security measures, including a security card-carrying system and a ban on students representa-

tives council meetings.

Mr Mundell said that, "as things stand at this moment, no specific school is being considered for closure".

He scotched reports that teachers at troubled schools were currently at risk of losing their jobs or being transferred to other schools.

/9274

CSO: 3400/330

MAWU CHALLENGES EMERGENCY; GOVERNMENT BOOKLET CITED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 Jul 86 p 17

[Article by Jo-Anne Collinge]

[Text]

Can the Department of Information booklet "Talking to the ANC" be considered a "subversive statement" because it might have the effect of promoting the object of an unlawful organisation?

Or because it might aggravate feelings of hostility within a section of the public towards the African National Congress?

The questions — illustrating the "wide and uncertain net cast by the definition of 'subversive statement' in the emergency regulations" — were posed in papers before Mr Justice Didcott in the Durban Supreme Court yesterday.

They formed part of an unprecedented challenge to the emergency regulations, brought by the Metal and Allied Workers' Union. It will be argued next week before a full Bench by Johannesburg advocate, Mr Ismail Mahomed SC.

The union is seeking an order declaring that the emergency regulations ceased to be of force and effect after June 26 because of a failure by the authorities to lay them on the tables of the three Houses of Parliament within 14 days of the declaration of the state of emergency.

Statement in newsletter

A lesser object is to get the court to declare as "not subversive" a statement which the union hopes to publish in a newsletter.

Journalists and publishers are looking to this case for the real guidelines on where "subversion" begins in the print world.

Dr Bernard Fanaroff, Mawu national organiser, stated in papers before the court that the vague definition of "subversive statement" con-

stricted, confused and prejudiced the union. He gave examples of positions which Mawu wished to publish but feared it might "offend the definition (of subversive)" by doing so.

● Mawu remained convinced, said Mr Fanaroff, that the policies of the present Government were "unwise and dangerous and that it is necessary to oppose those policies, including the policy of apartheid, the policy of compulsory military service and the emergency measures".

● The union was also convinced that as long as the Government maintained its policies and sought to avoid opposition to it by "draconian laws promulgated under the state of emergency, the unrest will continue in the country and the state of emergency will not be terminated".

Puzzling provision

Dr Fanaroff said the provision declaring any statement likely to encourage any "foreign action" against South Africa to be "subversive" was particularly puzzling to Mawu.

"Among the many groups in foreign countries who oppose, criticise and act in different ways against the policies of the present Government are foreign trade unions," his affidavit said.

"Mawu does not know whether, if it acts in a way which might have the effect of causing such a foreign union to act against the Republic by issuing a statement of condemnation, that this would constitute a contravention of the definition of 'subversive statement'."

The language of the regulation left people uncertain. This had been compounded by the authorities refusing to clarify the matter and that the police, while searching Mawu offices, seized gen-

eral policy documents of the union contending that these were subversive statements.

Mr Fanaroff asked whether possession of the Government booklet "Talking to the ANC" might be considered an offence since the document might have the effect of promoting the ends of the ANC or engendering hostility against it.

Mawu attorney Mr Peter Harris of the Johannesburg firm Cheadle, Haysom and

Thompson said in papers that he had approached police on whether the Mawu statement was subversive.

It was clear that the policeman he spoke to was in no better position to express with any degree of certainty whether the statement might offend the emergency regulations, Mr Harris said.

"I concluded that my clients ... had to approach the Supreme Court," he stated.

Subversive, Precisely Stated

The definition of a "subversive statement" — as contained in the regulations governing South Africa's third state of emergency — covers statements which are *calculated* or *likely* to have the effect of:

- Promoting any object of an unlawful organisation,
- Inciting the public or any person to participate in an unlawful strike, take part in or support any boycott action, participate in any unlawful demonstration or gathering, perform any act of civil disobedience or discredit or undermine the system of compulsory military service.

A statement is also subversive:

● If it is calculated or likely to incite anyone to resist or oppose the Government, any Minister, any official, any member of the police force, defence force or prison service in connection with any measure adopted in terms of the emergency or in order to maintain public safety and order.

● If it encourages disinvestment or sanctions.

● If it is likely to create hostile feelings in the public or any section of the public towards any person or category of persons.

● If it might undermine the confidence of the public in the termination of the state of emergency or encourage anyone to act in a way which endangers public safety and public order.

● It is an offence to produce a "subversive statement", to disseminate or make it public in any way — or even just to possess it.

/13104

CSO: 3400/265

BRIEFS

WHITE MANUAL LABOR RECALLS DEPRESSION--White casual labourers are being seen doing manual labour in South Africa for the first time since the depression of the 30s. About 200 are in the 2 500-strong workforce employed by the Johannesburg City Council at about R5 for a five-hour day. Staff Board chairman Mr Japie Kitshoff said the men and women are being employed in terms of the State Relief Scheme initiated by the Department of Manpower last year. A percentage of the R600 million made available by the Government to give relief to the thousands of unemployed was voted to local authorities, which identified special projects in which workers could be used on a casual basis. "Most of the 2 500 workers are blacks, mainly women. There are about 200 whites and about 600 coloureds," said Mr Kitshoff. The casual workers are transported by the council from pick-up points around the city. Starting and finishing times are planned outside normal council hours so that the work times of the regular staff are not disrupted. Originally, blacks queued at pick-up points from midnight, hoping to get a day's work, starting at 8am. "At that stage, the informal sector had already moved in and set up stalls selling porridge, meat and fruit to the workers," said Mr Kitshoff, "but with the onset of winter we have changed the system so that most of them no longer have to wait in the cold. "We now employ about 2 000 blacks as semi-permanents and the remaining workers are accepted on a first come, first served basis." Preference was given to older people with families. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 Jul 86 p 1] [Article by Shirley Woodgate] /13104

DEATHS AT 969--During the first six months of this year a total of 969 people died in unrest--already an increase on the 879 who died in the 12 months of 1985, according to a monitoring group. The group, which says the South African Institute of Race Relations is one of its main sources, says in its latest newsletter that between January and June this year an average of 5,37 people died every day. This was in stark contrast to the 2,46 people who died daily in 1985. The monitoring group said it was estimated that around 3,500 people had been detained between June 12 this year--the start of the latest emergency--and July 12. This averaged out at 113 detentions a day. The figure was 61 percent up on the first four weeks of the 1985 emergency, when a total of 2,131 people had been detained--an average of 69 detentions a day. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Jul 86 p 1] /9274

CSO: 3400/330

LACK OF INVESTMENT COULD LEAD TO HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jul 86 p 5 M

[Article by Michael Chester]

[Text]

A dramatic slump in fixed investment in the South African business sector has caused a growing number of economists to voice alarm over the threat of still worse unemployment problems pouring into the pipeline.

They add a warning that the more prolonged the slide in investment flows — especially into the industrial sector — the faster the erosion of chances to create the 300 000 new jobs needed every year until the turn of the century even to hold the lid on the unemployment cauldron.

Moreover, researchers are concerned that trends cannot all be blamed on overseas political pressures. Evidence is mounting that investors at home are showing equal reluctance to pledge cash for business expansions or new industrial or commercial ventures.

Researchers at the Sanlam insurance company have revealed that gross domestic investment is at its slowest pace since the early 1970s.

Particular concern has been voiced over a plunge in fixed investment in the manufacturing sector from R4 334 million in 1980 to only R2 328 million last year.

Sanlam says dismay turns to alarm when analyses make room for spending on the mere replacement of existing assets — the simple renewal of worn out or obsolete equipment in factories and offices — and concentrates on expenditure on actual expansion or new ventures.

At current prices, even making allowance for the shrinkage of purchasing power because of inflation and devaluation of the rand exchange rate, overall net domestic investment has slumped from about R15 billion in 1980 all the way down to below R5 billion last year.

The downward slide has worsened in 1986. Liberty Life, another insurance giant with vast industrial interests, has noted with equal alarm that gross fixed investment dropped a further 13 percent in the first three months of the year.

Compared with a year ago, it was down a further 9 percent in the private sector, despite all the capital expenditure in the mines, and an even sharper 18 percent in the public sector.

"The trend of reducing investment in our infrastructural resources," says a fretful mid-year review by Liberty Life, "must inevitably shrink our production capacity per capita and our future employment creating potential."

REPEATED MISMANAGEMENT

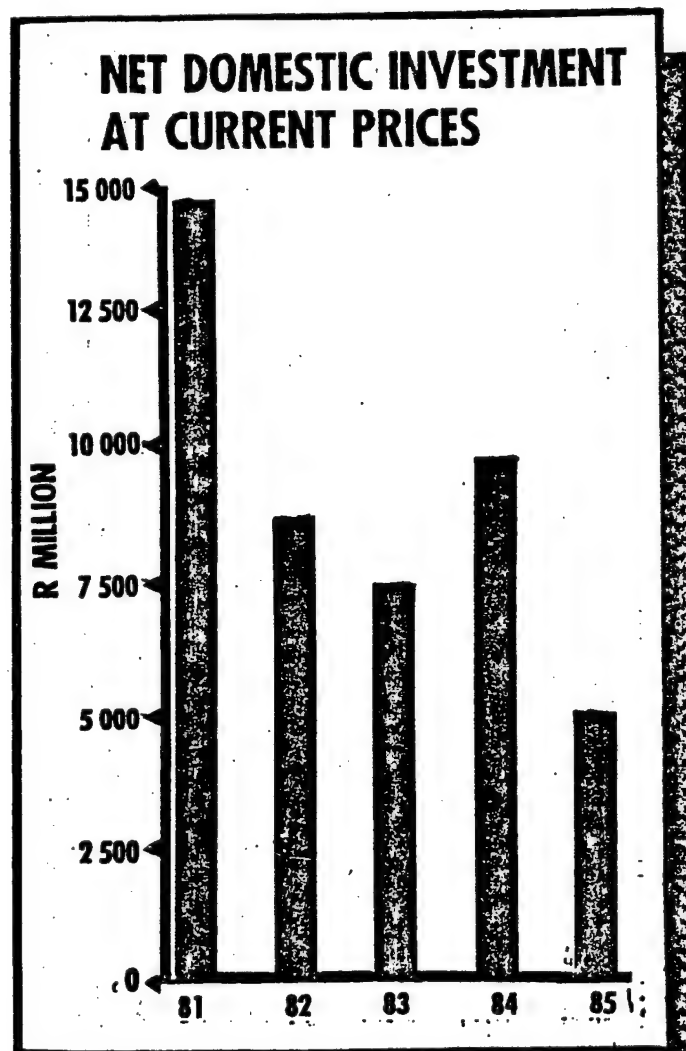
Nor can the decline of new fixed investment be blamed entirely on the current entanglement of international political hostility,

GROSS DOMESTIC FIXED INVESTMENT (AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH)

	1961-1970	1971-1980	1981-1985
PRIVATE	8,4	3,8	-0,5
PUBLIC	7,9	1,8	-3,0

● A bar chart prepared by Sanlam economists shows in stark outline how investment in actual expansion has shrunk — all the more so when spending on the mere replacement of basic assets is taken away.

● Econometrix lays out a track record that shows how the average annual growth in gross domestic fixed investment has swung from positive to negative since the 1960s.



waves of black unrest, threats of sanctions, the imposition of a state of emergency.

Dr Azar Jammine of Econometrix told me: "The blame cannot all be thrust on the political mess and overseas disinvestment pressures. Much of the blame must also be carried by the Government over its repeated mismanagement of monetary and domestic economic policies.

"True, investment patterns depend heavily on political events and their impact on levels of business confidence. That is the negative influence in everyone's mind at the moment and hitting the newspaper headlines.

"But there has been a sustained shrinkage in new fixed investment that started long before the current political rumpus — and the reasons can be found in the profound disappointment in the economic policies followed by the authorities for several years now.

"There were warning signals, largely unnoticed or else ignored, when economic growth slowed to an annual 3.7 percent in the 1970s.

"It's true that much of the decline in confidence is related to politics. However, there are also fundamental economic factors which have increased the reluctance of foreigners to invest here."

How and when did the wheels come off?

Dr Jammine suspects that investors first heard the rattle in the wheels when South Africa was lulled into deafness about the clatter of repeated failures of Budgets to stay on target year after year from the 1970s onwards.

"It started in the 1970s when the gold price took off — and Government spending increased so fast it deprived the private sector of any chance to exploit the boom," he reflects.

"When the gold boom reached its peak around 1980, the increased revenue was squandered in the creation of a credit explosion — popular with the general public at the time by causing a short-lived bonanza that resulted only in still higher inflation and terrible debt hangovers for everyone.

"Several manufacturers take the attitude that there will be room for more recruitment when they start filling up on existing production capacities as and when any real economic revival begins.

"But that makes no allowance for essential modernisation schemes, brand-new high technology industries and the totally new business ventures that will be vital to longer term solutions to economic problems.

"We need to look at the far horizons — now."

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CSO: 3400/326

ORGANIZATION FORMED TO COMBAT ESCALATING UNEMPLOYMENT

Operation Unemployment Projects Described

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jul 86 p 12

[Article by Lesley Cowling

[Text]

Operation Employment, formed last year at a public meeting to combat escalating unemployment, has begun a number of projects to alleviate unemployment problems.

The organisation, which consists of a board of six and an organiser with three voluntary helpers, has focussed on six areas. These are:

- Projects providing permanent or temporary employment for large numbers of the unemployed.

"We are investigating a number of schemes which could generate work," says Mrs Beryl Scafo, organiser of Operation Employment.

"For example, although the demand for domestic servants has dropped, the demand for washing and ironing has increased. So we're thinking of starting laundries that ex-domestics can work at, taking in washing."

- Assisting in the development of home industries and small businesses.

Operation Employment makes initial capital available to the people who want to start small businesses, without putting too many bureaucratic obstacles in the way, says Mrs Scafo.

It is also starting a market in Waverley for unemployed people to sell crafts and home-made products to encourage the development of craft making.

- Counselling groups for unemployed people.

Operation Employment has two counselling groups once a week, one in Alexandra and one in Sydenham. These are attended by volunteer social workers and psychologists.

- Collecting and providing information on the unemployment situation.

The organisation has the support of academics in many universities throughout the country, who are doing research on unemployment.

"They send us the information and we use it and try to pass it on to the public," Mrs Scafo says.

● Finding employment for individuals who have tried every other possibility.

"Our main function is not to act as an employment agency, but if there are individuals who need our help, we will obviously assist them," she says.

● Training courses.

Courses on how to look for jobs, how to handle interviews and training courses are planned. Escom is presently screening applicants in Alexandra for 10-week courses in electronics and plumbing.

"This will provide 30 people with some sort of skill they can use in looking for a job," says Mrs Scafo.

"We are in a critical situation at the moment," she says.

She is asking members of the public to contribute anything they can to Operation Unemployment, whether it is money, goods, time, expertise, training for any unemployed person, premises or capital for small businesses and finally, ideas.

Anyone interested should telephone 640 5149 or 640 7666 or call at 51 Avondale Street, Sydenham.

Market for Crafts Established

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 24 Jul 86 p 12

[Article by Lesley Cowling]

[Text]

Operation Employment, a non-profit-making organisation set up last year in response to increasing unemployment, is to launch a Saturday morning market to boost home industries and self-employment.

The market, with 120 stalls, will open in Waverley, Johannesburg, on September 6.

Stalls are being assembled by the unemployed and, for September, will be available free of charge to

people of all races. From October, there will be a nominal fee to cover running costs.

Anyone who can sew, knit, weave, embroider, do leatherwork or carpentry, bake cakes, bottle jam or make anything that can be sold, can contact Operation Employment at (011) 640-5146 or 640-7666 or visit the organisation's offices at 51 Avondale Street, Sydenham, Johannesburg.

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CSO: 3400/326

SOUTH AFRICA

ECONOMIST SAYS INVESTMENT SET TO DECLINE AGAIN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Jul 86 p 22

[Text] South Africa's real gross fixed investment is set to decline for the fifth consecutive year this year, a development which bodes ill for the country's ability to sustain future economic growth.

Writing in Southern Life Association's latest Economic Comment, economist Mike Daly says a symbiotic relationship exists between investment and growth and in South Africa the two appear to be reinforcing each other downwards.

Another cause for concern, he says, is the degree to which the country's savings pool is being used to finance the replacement of capital rather than for the financing of net new investment.

The sharp depreciation of the rand since 1981 has meant that investment to replace existing plant and machinery which has a high import component and is calculated at replacement cost, has risen dramatically.

"A similar trend can be noted in previous periods of weakness in the exchange rate and this supports our regular contention that South Africa urgently needs the rand to rise from its currently highly undervalued levels," he says.

Turning to the state of the economy as a whole, Mr Daly says that since the first tentative signs of recovery about nine months ago, the economy has slipped back into recessionary conditions.

The imposition of the state of emergency with the attendant boost to the pro-sanctions lobby could not have come at a worse time as "the fragile state of domestic confidence has unquestionably been jarred yet again."

Although the welcome R700 million government stimulation package would have had greater positive influence if it had been announced earlier, provided it is spent quickly and effectively, it, together with the one percent cut in the prime overdraft rate and another possible one percent cut soon, will be the only boost the economy can expect from the policy side.

"The rest is up to the consumer," he says. "But the hope for increase in real private consumption of two percent for this year will not be achieved."

The surplus on the current account is also likely to fall R1 000 million short of the expected R6 000 million mainly as a result of the sanctions campaign, spoiling what would otherwise be a good trading year.

Inflation too is unlikely to drop as much as was originally estimated earlier this year.

Mr Daly points out that price increases at the producer level are still running in the 20 percent range. This, coupled with the drop in the value of the rand would result in the average inflation rate for 1986 being in the region of 18 percent.

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CSO: 3400/299

DISPOSABLE INCOME DROPS ONE PERCENT PER YEAR

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Jul 86 p 19

[Article by Stan Kennedy]

[Text]

Taking into account inflation and a population increase of 2,5 percent a year, real disposable income per capita has dropped by one percent a year over the past six years — and that is without GST, which has shot up by 36 percent a year during this period.

Consumers are still burdened with obligations incurred earlier and which must be redeemed now, while their real income is shrinking. The weaker financial position of consumers and their inability to discharge obligations is leading to a sharp increase in summonses and judgments for debt since 1981. For many, bankruptcy is inevitable.

In its July *Economic Survey*, Sanlam says the factors contributing to the decline in spending in the first quarter of the year include a general lack of consumer confidence, only modest increases in wages, high unemployment, exceptionally high inflation, the increasing tax burden and organised consumer boycotts.

Political instability

Others are a strong rise in Government spending, a sharp decline in real fixed investment by the public and private sectors and a further depletion of inventories.

"It is against this background in the first quarter, and the signs that real economic activity most probably declined further in the second quarter, that additional stimulation has become extremely urgent.

"We consider that further fiscal stimulatory measures, more reductions in short-term interest rates, a stronger rand and more stable socio-political conditions are necessary to get the economy going again."

Sanlam questions whether South Africans, in the midst of the current political instability, have the economic determination to ward off the sanctions onslaught.

"It goes without saying, that a general improvement in business and consumer confidence is a prerequisite for a sustained upswing.

"Considering the daunting problems facing the country, a continued high economic growth rate is all the more necessary now. Private consumption expenditure represents between 50 and 60 percent of the total domestic expenditure on goods and services and is an important incentive to growth."

To absorb all the new job-seekers, an average economic growth rate of about 4,5 percent a year is necessary — more than double the rate South Africa has been able to attain since 1980. Unofficial estimates are that up to two million workers, or 18 percent of the available labour force, are either out of work or not fully employed.

The surplus on the foreign trade account rose steeply in May, bringing the total surplus for the first five months of the year to just over R4,9 billion. This compares with the R4,4 billion surplus for the same period last year.

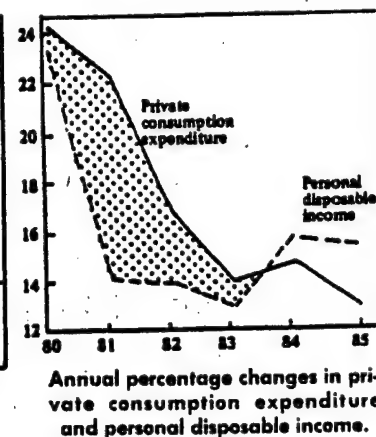
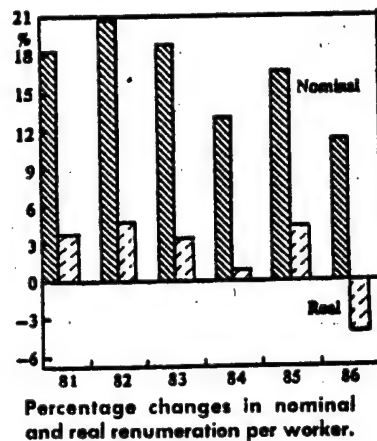
However, Sanlam estimates that

the current account of the balance of payments for the first five months will be down from R2,2 billion last year to R2 billion.

Large purchases of strategic goods, notably crude oil, in the first three months of the year, pushed up the volume of merchandised imports, at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, to 40 percent from 25,6 percent in the last quarter of 1985.

"However, there are indications that the programme of stockpiling strategic goods is almost completed and that, in future, the volume of imports will once again be more closely related to the general rate of expansion in the economy."

Although the depreciation of the rand is pushing up import prices considerably, Sanlam believes that the current account of the balance of payments will show favourable surpluses during the rest of the year. It estimates that there will be a surplus of between R4 billion and R5 billion for the year as a whole.



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CSO: 3400/326

GOLD MINES INCREASE PROFITS IN SECOND QUARTER

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jul 86 p 10

[Article by Sven Lunsche]

[Text]

Making use of a steadier rand gold price, South African gold mines increased their net profits by more than R150 million in the quarter ending June 1986, following the slump experienced by the mines in the first quarter of the year, when profits

dropped by R300 million.

The gold mines, associated to the Chamber of Mines, also benefited from a slightly lower rand exchange rate, which was down from 46,3 US cents to an average 45 US cents for the quarter ending June.

Analysts said that the results were up to expectations. Some mines, mostly those affiliated to Rand Mines and Anglovaal, had reverted to the hedging of their gold sales and this had largely contributed to the improved overall performance.

Randfontein, one of the outstanding performers in the last quarter, said, however, that it will not be hedging its sales in the foreseeable future after a somewhat unenviable track record in this field.

TAX BILL

Net profits for the mine were up more than 30 percent to R76,2 million, despite a low average gold price of R22 462/kg, but an increase in capex ensured that the tax bill was reduced substantially.

Other outstanding results for the period were produced by Gencor's Beatrix mine and Anglo's Western Deep.

Beatrix increased net earnings by 134 percent to R12,9 million, largely as a result of the recovery in grade from 5,4g/t to

5,7g/t and a subsequent 20 percent surge in gold production.

Most mining groups have done fairly well, although increased capital expenditures had made some inroads into the profit figures.

Analysts pointed out however, that these substantial increases, in Gencor's case capex surged ahead by almost 63 percent, carried a number of advantages in that they are long-term investments, and secondly, result in substantial tax benefits.

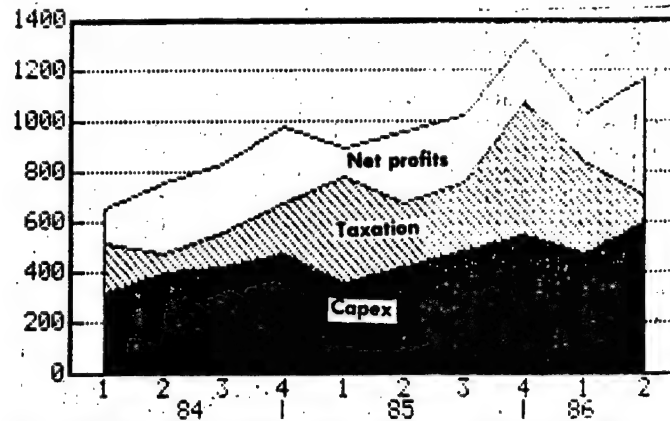
CAPEX SURGE

In the quarter ending June, the provisions for taxation have dropped by R138 million compared with the previous quarter, while capex surged from R490 million to R590 million.

The noticeable exception in the gold mining groups was Gold Fields, where the fluctuating rand gold price played havoc with the quarterly results, with the group recording working profits well below those of the previous quarter.

After achieving a better-than average gold price of R25 000/kg in the first quarter, GFSA dipped below the three-month market average of about R24 700/kg to record an overall R23 743/kg.

Anglovaal with R26 480 and



The most noticeable feature of the gold mining results for the quarter ending June 1986, was a substantial R120 million increase in capital expenditure to R590 million and the subsequent cut in taxation as a result of tax benefits for new investments. The provisions for taxation were down from R850 million for the quarter ending March to R712 million for this quarter. Net profits increased by R150 million to R1 176 million.

Rand Mines with R25 805 were the only groups to record an above average gold price.

In the Anglovaal group all mines reported increased grades and a gold price above R26 000/kg, which worked through to strong bottom line results, while Rand Mines ascribed their 18 percent increase in net profits to beneficial gold hedging and a low increase in working costs.

JCI recorded the lowest gold price at R23 678, but it seems that the groups major mine,

Randfontein, will ride gold price fluctuations until it feels it is time to secure a good price.

While analysts regarded the the overall performance of Gen- cor and Anglo American mines as good, they said that Freegold, the world's largest gold mine, had shown disappointing financial results.

Despite an increase in gold production, revenue from gold declined by R23,5 million to R653,3 million, largely as a result of a drop in grade from 5,1g/t to 4,9g/t.

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CSO: 3400/326

CLAMPS IMPOSED ON KRUGERRAND SALES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 19 Jul 86 p 11

[Article by Peter Farley]

[Text]

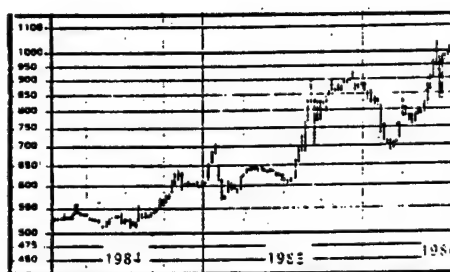
Clamps imposed yesterday on the sale of Krugerrands to SA citizens, limiting the total amount available to the local market to 6 000 ounces a week, once again underlines the country's strained foreign exchange resources.

From Monday, the 6 000 ounces — in all denominations — will only be made available on a tender basis to those local banks which already buy Krugerrands through the primary distribution network.

And Intergold said last night, "Under the new system, bids in multiples of 500 one ounce coins, 750 half ounce, 2 000 quarter and 2 500 one tenth ounce will have to be submitted to Intergold by 11am the previous Friday."

The minimum acceptable price for the bids submitted will be the average of the preceding Thursday's London morning and afternoon gold fixes, plus the respective premiums already in place for each coin and multiplied by the exchange rate.

However, if demand is sustained at the current rate — some recent weeks have seen more than 10 000 ounces in Krugerrands changing hands — it seems inevitable that bid prices could substantially exceed those levels.



The surge in the rand price of Krugerrands.

The results of the tender will be made known through the Reuter monitor — though not the names of successful bidders — and will be made available for purchase on the second working day of the following week. The banks will then make the coins available for on-selling to their clients.

In the statement issued last night Intergold said that the steps were necessary because the demand for Krugerrands has "continued at a particularly high level, draining off potential forex earnings."

In the past several methods of restricting sales to the local market have been tried. But, apart from the small price premium — ranging from three percent on a one ounce coin to 18 percent on the one tenth — these have all been lifted.

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CSO: 3400/326

QUEENSTOWN FACTORY PRODUCTION LINKED TO GM

Port Elizabeth THE WEEKEND POST in English 5 Jul 86 p 7

[Article by Denise Boutall]

[Text]

A THREE-YEAR-OLD Queenstown factory, started by an American, Mr Russ Oliveto, will be responsible for all tooling, pressing and sheet metal fabrication operations for General Motors in Port Elizabeth.

The one-year management contract with Stateline Pressed Metal which came into effect on July 1 was announced this week by the director of manufacturing at GMSA, Mr Keith Butler-Wheelhouse.

In an interview yesterday the managing director of Stateline Pressed Metal, Mr Oliveto, said he selected Queenstown as the site for his factory because the climate was suited to sheet metal processing and it was centrally situated for supplying South Africa's automotive manufacturers.

Mr Oliveto said he sold up in America three years ago and moved to South

Africa because he had a lot of faith in the country and its future. He had worked in South Africa as a consultant to one of the automotive manufacturers in the mid-1970s.

He said he employed about 150 people at his Queenstown factory. He did not envisage this week's agreement with GMSA leading to an expansion of his staff or facilities there. The factory was working at between 80% and 90% of capacity of one shift at present.

He had been supplying GMSA for the last 18 months and currently supplied the Port Elizabeth company with about 20 major components.

The agreement with GMSA was for one year only "but we will work towards a longer term contract", said Mr Oliveto.

In terms of the agreement Mr Oliveto will assume management responsibilities for all GMSA

tooling, pressings and sheet metal fabrication.

In his statement Mr Butler-Wheelhouse says the agreement gives GMSA access to Stateline's facilities and expertise in Queenstown and it will considerably enhance both companies' pressing and toolmaking capabilities in the Eastern Cape.

This move is designed to consolidate all of GMSA's own sheet metal pressing needs, thereby making best use of the present press shop facility.

In addition, the increased capability of GMSA's pressing operation will enable it to be more active in developing valuable export business and also in attracting local customers.

The move also creates a toolmaking capacity unequalled in South Africa through which GMSA can become a supplier of tooling to other manufacturers, both automotive and non-automotive.

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CSO: 3400/299

MINING, COMMUNICATIONS SECTORS STRONG

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 22 Jul 86 p 11

[Article by Sheryl Raine]

[Text]

The mining and communication sectors were the only bright spots in an otherwise depressed job market in the four-month period from February to May this year.

Figures compiled by Central Statistical Services in Pretoria showed that the promised economic upturn had failed to appear by May.

In the four-month period under review there was a 5 886 increase in the number of jobs available but, of the six employment sectors surveyed, improvements occurred predominantly in the mining and quarrying sector, and to a limited extent in the communication sector.

HARDEST HIT

The transport industry was the hardest hit, losing 3 215 jobs. In this sector whites were the biggest losers when 1 668 jobs fell away, followed by blacks who lost 1 565 jobs.

The construction sector lost 2 600 jobs with blacks by far the worst affected. Black jobs accounted for 1 600 of those lost; whites lost 400 jobs.

The electricity sector recorded a loss of 1 000 jobs with whites and blacks being equally hard hit.

In the manufacturing sector 1 200 whites and 500 Coloureds lost their jobs, but there was some good news from this sector of the economy — Blacks gained 1 500 jobs and Indians 600.

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CSO: 3400/326

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

IRISH BANK PULLS OUT--Dublin--The Bank of Ireland group, the second largest in Ireland, is to end all financial involvement with South African companies. The bank's governor, Dr Loudon Ryan, said at the group's annual meeting that its policy for some time had been not to renew long-term financial commitments in South Africa and to refuse to take on additional business. He told shareholders the bank had an outstanding liability in South Africa totalling R36-million and said there was no question of writing off these loans. "We have sold services there and we want payment," he said. The loans of R36-million were a minute proportion of the bank's advances and to write them off would confer a "positive benefit on the South Africans." [Text] [Cape Town WEEKEND ARGUS in English 5 Jul 86 p 7] /9317

MAIZE EXPORT FIGURES--The general manager of the Maize Board, Dr Hennie Davel, says South Africa is expected to export 2.2-million tons of yellow maize this year. Dr Davel was commenting in Pretoria on the latest crop estimate of 7.75-million tons by the Department of Agricultural Economics and Water Supply. He said 64 percent of the crop had already been harvested and production of white maize was relatively low this year as a result of the drought in the western areas of the country. In the predominantly yellow maize producing eastern parts, crops are reported to be good. Dr Davel said it was to the country's advantage to export yellow maize because it was planted near the coast and because world demand for yellow maize was greater and the price higher - Sapa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 19 Jul 86 p 9] /6539

CSO: 3400/326

UPGRADE OF CAPE RAIL LINKS PLANNED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 25 Jul 86 p 13

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — A R250 million project to revamp the Cape Flats commuter rail network, providing a service to Khayelitsha and relieving congestion on the Mitchells Plain line, has been unveiled by South African Transport Services.

Four stations will be demolished during the next few years, to make way for new track. Some will be rebuilt although some are already out of use.

Ten new stations and several bridges will be built or extended.

The main aims are to extend the line to Khayelitsha and relieve congestion on the Mitchells Plain and Sarepta lines, according to SATS resident engineer for the Western Cape, Mr Peter Lombard.

Work on the four-part project has begun and should be complete by August, 1989.

Rail links between Khayelitsha and Kuils River as well as extending the Khayelitsha line — due to be finished in 1988 — to Swartklip on the False Bay coast are being considered. — Sapa.

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CSO: 3400/330

END